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THE MAID OF THE FOREST

BY RANDALL PARRISH

CHAPTER XVI.

The Return of Brady.

But my father won their confidence; he went with them to battle; he went with them against their enemies, and so they finally listened to what he said. He became Wa-pa-tee-tah, the White Chief, and taught them of Christ Jesus. They became Christians because they were proud of him. He accomplished what the priests could not do, and kept the tribe at peace with the whites. The English came, and hated him, for he would not enter into their schemes, nor permit his people to. Only once did he lead them to war, against your General Clark at Vincennes. Are you a Catholic, Monsieur?"

I made the sign of the cross.

"We were of that faith in Maryland."

"I know not Maryland, but I am glad, for I never before asked your religion. Shall I go on?"

"It is of deep interest."

"Truly! It seems foolish for me to repeat that with which you are already partly acquainted; only I must tell it all, or none at all, for you will not admit how much you may know. But I will hurry. Exiled and lonely, abandoning all hope of ever returning to France, or even civilization, my father finally, to increase his influence with the tribe, took for a wife a woman of the Wyandots. Although I was born of that union, yet I never saw my mother, who died when I was but a babe. I am told she was of fair complexion, but jet black hair and eyes, the daughter of a French trader and Indian mother, able to read and write. My father loved her, and taught her much that he had learned in early life. When she died he seemed to change, to lose interest in the past, to cease to dream longer of Europe. He became more fully a Wyandot. I was brought up in the camps of the tribe, living in their wigwams, sharing in their prosperity and adversity. I played with Indian children, and was cared for by Indian women. I must have been 10 years old, Monsieur, before I first realized that I was mainly of white blood, of another race. Yet when this knowledge came it brought with it sudden ambition."

Her eyes were upon the fire now, and her voice had lost its harshness.

"I remember when I went to my father—it was in a camp on the shores of the great lake—and made him tell me more of his own life, and the life of my mother. What he said opened to me a fairyland. I began to dream and hope. He taught me the French tongue, and all the scraps of learning his memory retained. He sent to Quebec for books, and we studied them together. When I was 16 he sent me to Montreal, to the convent of the Ursulines, and I was there three years. Then — then the Indian blood conquered, and I came back. The woods called me, and my father; besides," she made the sign of the cross, "God called me to the work I had to do."

"An Indian missionary?"

"To my own people. No! I was of no Order—what was that?"

She arose to her feet listening.

There was utter silence, except for the heavy breathing of the soldier still sound asleep on the bench. I could distinguish no noise without.

"It was like a cry, faint from distance," she said, at last, "but I hear nothing now. Did you catch it, Monsieur?"

"I heard only your voice."

"Then I may have been deceived, although I have the ears of an Indian."

She sat down again, her hands clasped on the table.

"You will resume, Mademoiselle?"

The long lashes lifted, and her eyes met mine.

"There is little more. That was my life, just the villages of the Wyandots, in the great forests, and on the lake shore. I was a teacher of Christ to my people, and they loved me. I must have helped some, yet I hardly know. The cross is not to them what it is to those of white blood and ancestry. Jesuits came, but the Wyandots would only listen to my father and me. They drove all the others away, but had faith in us because we belonged there. I lived the Indian life, followed the forest trails, paddled canoes on the rivers, and slept in tepees. Almost had I forgotten that I was of another race. As time passed I saw less and less of my father. He became silent and discouraged, yet only more fervent in zeal. He would travel from tribe to tribe, or disappear for weeks at a time seeking solitude. He built this hut with his own hands, that he might be alone here. Occasionally he let me go with him on his visits to other nations, and twice I accompanied him to this island. But for months and months I was left alone in the villages of the Wyandots. Then the English agents came, and the tribe made war against the Americans."

She stopped suddenly.

"Monsieur, you know the rest."

Some sound caused me to wheel about, and I faced Brady, who had just stepped within and closed the door. His gray eyes surveyed us in one swift glance, settling inquiringly on the girl, who had arisen to her feet. Schultz awakened, sat up on the bench, blinking sleepily.

"Brady?"

"Of course; and who have you here, Master Hayward? A woman surely, by dress Indian, and by face white."

"This is Mademoiselle D'Auvray," I replied, not liking his manner of speech, "the daughter of the man we found here dead."

"She was not in the house when I left. Oh, I remember! the same perchance who was at Fort Harmar, the one you told me about, and who threatened to follow us with Simon Girty. Truly, she must have kept her word, for that black renegade is here."

"Here! Girty? you saw him?"

"Ay! in the Indian camp out yonder. Nor was that all I saw. There is something savage on foot, or I am no woodsman. I thought those devils might have other quarry, and come back here to lie quiet in hiding, but I am not so sure now that we are not the ones sought. This girl belongs with them."

She stepped past me, and stood erect facing him, the dark eyes frankly meeting the gray. In the dull light, she looked wondrously fair, her upturned face delicately chiselled and refined.

"Yet I am not one of them," she said slowly in her careful English. "I am Wyandot; those you saw are Miamis and Ojibwas, thieves and murderers. My people are Christian, and are not at war."

"You were with them; with Girty," he insisted, but in somewhat kinder tone. "You came here direct from their camp."

"Yes, Monsieur Brady, but unknown to them, even to Girty himself. They know me—the Miamis—and I have no fear even of their young men when painted for war. She spoke simply, clearly, as if she would conceal nothing. "This was my father's cabin. No one knew of it but me—not even Simon Girty. It was reported at Fort Harmar that he was dead; I did not know, yet it was that vague report which made me so eager to get back to my own people; made me reckless enough to risk the trail in company with the white renegade. I do not fear, but I despise him. I knew the woods better than he, and guided our course that I might visit this island in search of my father. It was my thought he might be hiding here alone. Yesterday we came upon that raiding party, and must needs join them as they journeyed our way."

"What settlements had they attacked?"

"Those of the Moravians; they had scalps and booty."

"And their chief?"

"Black Horse, an outlaw of the Ojibwas; Girty knew him."

"Ah! he'll likely know all the dogs of that breed," the frontiersman growled sullenly. "Some of those scalps were of women."

"Yes," her voice low, regretful, "and they had with them a prisoner for torture; a preacher of the Protestants." She crossed herself. "I talked with him, or tried to, for we could not understand each other. At the sight of my rosary he drew back in horror."

"Our Dutch friend here would be far more apt to reach his ear," admitted Brady scornfully. "They would hobnob together, no doubt. You say the band is composed of outlaws?"

The Ojibwas, yes; the others are young Miami warriors out hunting, who met Black Horse, and were persuaded to join him. 'Tis there influence which has saved the preacher from the stake."

"You left them when?"

"I hardly know, Monsieur," glancing toward me, "perhaps two hours ago; I had forgotten time. They kept no guard, for there had been no pursuit, nor any sign of danger. It was easy to slip away unseen. None among them knew of this place, not even Girty, and I came alone. There was nothing for me to fear; I knew the way, and I had faith I should find my father.'

"This is the truth? the whole truth?"

"Oui, Monsieur," and bowed her head.

"Then you know nothing of any new arrivals at the camp? There were some expected?"

"I am sure not," her aroused interest apparent in her voice. "Did others join them? who were they, Monsieur?"

Brady looked at her searchingly, leaning on his gun, the lines of his face stern. I could not forbear stepping forward beside her.

"Never you mind speaking, Master Hayward," he said shortly. "The girl needs no defender; I believe what she says. Now listen, both of you, and see what you make of it. I was within twenty yards of their camp, at the edge of the underbrush, and could see clearly all that occurred about the fire. There was no guard set, but the prisoner lay between two Indians, so that any attempt at rescue was im-

CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO.

NATIONAL HONOR IS T. R. KEYNOTE

Issues Statement in Response to Editorial in New York Tribune.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., April 14.—Col. Theodore Roosevelt last night issued a statement dealing with the conditions on which the Republican campaign must be fought. It refers largely to the editorial announcement of the New York Tribune in favor of his candidacy. The statement says:

"Of course, I deeply appreciate what the Tribune says of me, but I appreciate infinitely more what it says in advocacy of the things for which I stand.

"The final sentence of the editorial says: 'We are choosing which way the country shall go in the era that is now opening, just as our fathers chose the nation's path in the days of 1860.'

"This sentence should be in the mind of every man who at Chicago next June takes part in formulating the platform and naming the candidate.

Tariff Not Chief Issue.

"From time to time it was recently been announced that the fight against Mr. Wilson is to be waged only or almost only on the tariff. Such an appeal would be an appeal to the belly and not to the soul of the American nation.

"By all means provide for the things of the body, but only on condition that we treat the body as the servant of the soul.

"I believe heartily in a protective tariff.

"Unless we return to a protective tariff, preferably administered through a commission of experts, we shall face widespread economic disaster at the end of this war.

"But this is not the great issue on which the fight is to be made if the highest service is to be rendered to American people.

"The issue is that the American people must find its own soul. National honor is a spiritual thing that cannot be haggled over in terms of dollars. We must stand not only for America first, but for America first and last and all the time and without any second.

"Our loyalty must be to the whole United States. The east must stand for the safeguarding of the Pacific coast against every foe. The west must stand for the safeguarding of the Atlantic coast against every foe. East and west and north and south alike must hold the life of every man and the honor of every woman on the most remote ranch on the Mexican border as the sacred trust to be guaranteed by the might of our united nation.

"We can be true to mankind at large only if we are true to ourselves. If we are false to ourselves, we shall be false to every one else, every lofty ideal to serve a great mission, to accomplish for the cause of freedom and of genuine democracy and of justice and fair dealing throughout the world.

"The Peace of Cowardice."

"If we are weak and slothful and absorbed in mere money getting and vapid excitement we can neither serve these causes nor any others. We must stand for national conscience, for national discipline, and for preparedness, military, social, and industrial, in order to help the soul of this nation.

"We stand for peace, but only for the peace that comes as a right to the just man armed and not for the peace which the coward purchases by abject submission to wrong. The peace of cowardice leads in the end to war after a record of shame."

SCOTCH WHISKY IMPORTS INTO U. S. SLUMP IN 1915

Edinburgh, April 17.—Whisky amounting to 161,250 proof gallons, valued at $396,807, was invoiced at the American consulate at Edinburgh, for the United States during 1915, compared with 199,890 gallons, valued at $438,362, for 1914.

BRITAIN ASSURES SAFETY FOR NEUTRALS' COMMERCE

Trading With Enemy Act Described as Domestic Law.

Washington, April 14.—Grat Britain's reply to the American note protesting against the trading with the enemy act as "pregnant with possibilities of undue interference with American trade," describes the act as "purely domestic legislation to restrict the activities and trade of persons under British jurisdiction," and assures the United States that in its enforcement every care will be exercised to avoid injury to neutral commerce.

The act is designed to prevent British subjects from trading with any business firm which has business connections with or is controlled in any part by Great Britain's enemies. In its protest, presented to the British foreign office, Jan. 26 by Ambassador Page, the United States expressed the opinion that the regulations had been framed "without a proper regard for the right of persons domiciled in the United States to carry on trade with persons in belligerent countries."

CARRANZA WANTS TROOPS CALLED OUT OF MEXICO

First Chief Sends Note to United States Proposing Withdrawal of Army.

Washington, April 13.—Proposal for the wyithdrawal of American troops from Mexico was received in a note from General Carranza by the government. If the United States should decide to retain the army in Mexico it was expected at the time the note was delivered that serious friction might result with the defacto government.

The development was received in congress with divergent views, but a general undertone of caution and a disposition to leave the situation in its present stage to the administration prevailed. Administration officials did no conceal their feeling that Carranza's action might increase the delicacy of the circumstances under which the pursuit of Villa has been conducted.

It was thought by some officials that Carranza might have felt compelled to propose the withdrawal of troops in deference to public sentiment in Mexico, and that his note only proposed opening of negotiations to that end.

At the time of the receipt of the note the position of the Pershing advance guard was extremely dangerous. The cavalry has been short of supplies, the horses are almost completely exhausted, and if strong forces attacked them the expedition would be in danger of annihilation. Additional men are needed, and many favor an immediate call for the national guard. At the end of the week it was thought likely the guardsmen would be called out for duty in Mexico or on the border. The Carranzista troops have been placed at points where they are a serious menace to the American lines of communication.

BERLIN TRADE TREATY PLEASES RUMANIA

Berlin, April 15.—Bucharest reports general satisfaction with the terms of the comercial tretaty between Rumania and the Central powers, says the Trans-Ocean News Bureau.

Rumanian papers point out that the Central powers have proved their financial situation to be unshakeable. They add that the British efforts to influence the financial situation have been futile.

ENGLAND MAY DEMAND OVERTHROW OF THE HOUSE OF HOHENZOLLERN

London, April 14.—An unnamed member of the British government in discussing peace possibilities with a correspondent of the Chronce today stated that there is no possibility of mediation by the United States or any other neutral power so long as the military caste in Germany holds the country in its iron grip.

The interview in part says:

"If President Wilson would act in a manner acceptable to the allies, he must begin peace proposals with the stipulation that Germany shall be free. He must put it up to the German people that he cannot act in their behalf unless they are a democratic people with a government responsible to their elected representatives."

This indicates that England will refuse to make peace until the ruling House of Hohenzollern is overthrown as was the case of Napoleon.

RICHARD HARDING DAVIS IS DEAD

Wife Finds Noted War Correspondent a Corpse in His Study.

Mount Kisco, N. Y., April 12.—Richard Harding Davis, author and war correspondent, died at his home here late last night from heart trouble. His body was found early this morning. He apparently had been stricken while at his telephone.

He had gone into his library to dictate a telegrahm to a friend in New York City. His wife assumed, when he did not return, he had seated himself to read and did not visit the library until after midnight.

Was in Failing Health.

Mr. Davis had been in failing health for some time and had sought quiet at his country place, Cross Roads Farms, under the care of his wife, who was Bessie McCoy, the actress.

The fame of Mr. Davis rested jointly upon his work as a novelist and war correspondent. He was born in Philadelphia in 1864, his parents being L. Clarke Davis, editor of the Philadelphia Public Ledger, and Rebecca Harding Davis. Thus he inherited his literary ability from two directions, his mother being a famous writer.

After completing his education at Lehigh and Johns Hopkins Universities, Mr. Davis took up newspaper work, becoming a reporter on the Philadelphia Record in 1887. Two years later he went to the Philadelphia Press. In 1889, Mr. Davis was married for the first time, his wife being the daughter of John Marshall Clark of Chicago. In 1912, Mr. Davis married his second wife, Miss McCoy.

Becomes War Correspondent.

His natural talents rapidly won promotion for the rising young journalist. Mr. Davis, however, had wider ambitions than ordinary reporterial work. He wanted to be a war correspondent. His first chance came in the Graeco-Turkish war, where he represented the London Times and several magazines.

Upon his return to this country, he became editor of Harper's Weekly, but did not retain that position long as he yearned for greater activity.

Resigning in 1892, he went abroad and spent some time in Europe, Asia and Africa.

Mr. Davis was present at the coronation of Czar Nicholas II., of Russia, in 1896, reporting the spectacle for Harper's magazine.

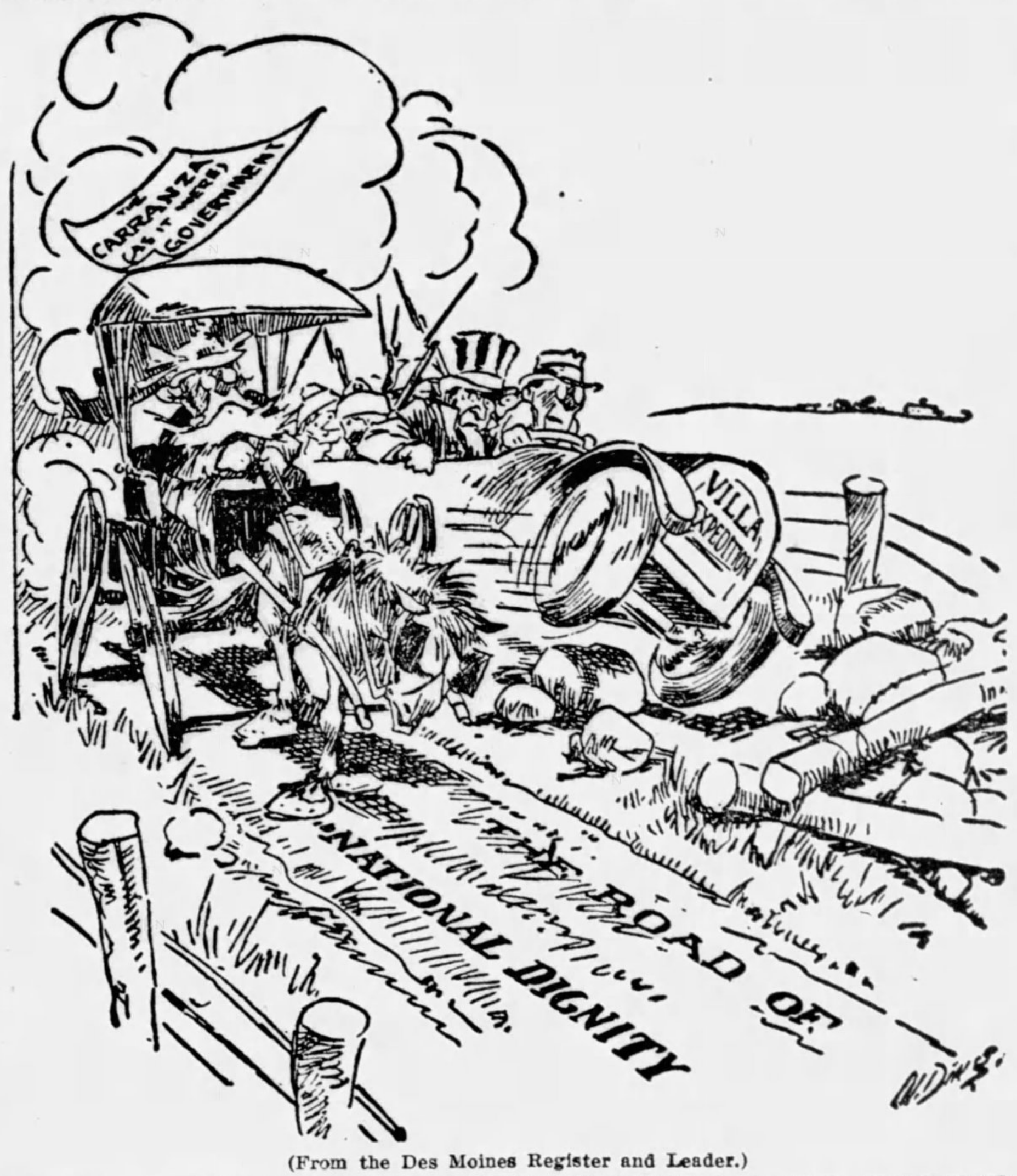
When the Spanish war broke out, Mr. Davis was one of the first American war correspondents on the scene. He was also through the South African war.

Likes Explorer's Life.

When the Russo-Japanese war broke out, Mr. Davis went to the Orient as the representative of Colliers' Weekly and was with the army of Gen. Oku in Manchuria.

Mr. Davis' passion for action and adventure found vent for itself in trips of exploration and in visits to out-of-the-way places. He was familiar with South and Central America and knew of the revolutionary leaders who have made history in those countries. It was from these soldiers of fortune that he gained material for some of his stories.

HOW DOES IT COME THAT WE ALWAYS HAVE TO DO ALL THE TURNING OUT?


CARRANZA (AS IT WERE) GOVERNMENT
VILLA EXPEDITION
THE ROAD OF NATIONAL DIGNITY
DING

(From the Des Moines Register and Leader.)

SHORT ENDS OF NEWS

Cold storage holdings of apples were 43.9 per cent greater on April 1 than a year ago, according to figures of the department of agriculture, just announced.

Wage advances, which will put the pay of textile operatives in many of the mills in New England and New York state on the highest basis in the history of the industry have been announced. The advance is 10 per cent.

Censorship is now being exercised on United States mails going to Canada. Bomb plots are thought to have prompted the censorship.

Great Britain contends the removal of 28 Germans, Austrians and Turks from the American steamship China by the British cruiser Laurentic, in Chinese waters, on February 18, was legal, because these persons were plotting against the British government.

President Wilson has agreed upon Meredith Nicholson of Indianapolis, as assistant secretary of war. Nicholson is a close personal friend of Secretary Baker.

The DuPont Powder Co. plant at Nemours, W. Va., was destroyed by four terrific explosions on April 12. One man and two children were killed.

In the Illinois primary election, held last week, Roosevelt supporters broke the solid front of the Sherman favorite son boom by electing two and possibly three or four delegates to the G. O. P. convention.

Dr. Albert Bushnell, professor of political economy at Harvard, forecasted the settlement of the Mexican problem, in a speech last week, by saying that, within five years, Mexico, will be in the same status to the United States as Cuba is now.

In answer to the recent speech of the German chancellor, von Hollweg, Premier Asquith of Great Britain said the allies desire and are determined to see once again the old Belgium.

Hearing that American soldiers in the Mexican field have asked for consignments of candy, many young women, in almost every section of the United States, have responded.

Four Germans have been arrested in New York, charged with placing bombs on ships carrying war munitions to the entente allies. They are employes of the Hamburg-American line and the North German Lloyd Steamship companies.

Daniel L. Crumpacker, Republican party leader of Indiana, was taken critically ill last week.

The Spanish steamer Santanderina and six other ships were sunk last week. Four of the Spanish steamer's crew were drowned.

The entente allies will take joint action in going after trade following the end of the war. Industrial welfare will be their prime object.

The rivers and harbors appropriation bill, carrying $40,000,000, which was passed by the house by a vote of 210 to 133, is expected to meet with further opposition in the senate.

Theodore Roosevelt intends to make a number of politcial speeches in the west, beginning at Chicago on April 27, when he will address the Illinois Bar Association. He expects to visit Iowa, Nebraska, Wisconsin and Michigan.

CARRANZA WRITES LONG NOTE

The Mexican note contains about 5,000 words. In it the de facto government of Mexico contends that, as the American troops crossed into Mexico without permission, they should be withdrawn until a proper formal compact can be entered into between the two governments. It affirmed the previous hopes of the Mexican government, and especially emphasized the fact that permission for reciprocal crossing of the border would be granted only in the event of a raid similar to that made by Villa at Columbus, N. M.

The note was sent to Eliseo Arredonda, the Carranza representative in Washington, with instructions for its delivery to Secretary Lansing, "so ending negotiations for a reciprocal passing of troops and asking for disoccupation of the territory occupied by by American troops in view of Villa's party having been destroyed."

Throughout the note emphasis is laid on the fact that the American expedition was undertaken under a misunderstanding. Although acting in good faith, the declaration is made that the United States had interpreted the first note of the de facto government as effecting a definite agreement between the two nations. But the intention of the de facto government was that no expedition should be sent into Mexico until terms and conditions relative to an agreement were defined.

The note declares, therefore, that in consequence of no final agreement having been reached as to the terms of the treaty to regulate the reciprocal passage of troops over the dividing line, the Mexican government judges it convenient to suspend for the present all discussion or negotiations in this particular, or founded on the circumstances that the expedition sent by the United States government to pursue Villa is without foundation in virtue of the nonexistence of a previous agreement formal and definite."

What was intended by the note of March 10, it is pointed out, was to submit a proposal "by means of which the forces of one and the other country could reciprocally cross the dividing line in pursuit of bandits if unfortunately there should be repeated along the border acts like those committed in Columbus.

The note adds, however:

"From the beginning the Mexican government judged that by reason of the time which had transpired, and for the purpose of treating a case already passed, the said incident could not continue as a proposal for the reciprocal passage of troops."

The fact that the United States had incorrectly interpreted the note of March 10 was called to the attention of the Washington government, the statement points out in a note dated March 17. This note likewise emphasized that the passage of troops would be permitted only if, unfortunately, from this time forward, there should be repeated interruptions like the one registered at Columbus or of any other kind whatever at any point of the frontier line."

On March 18, the statement continues, Frank Polk, acting secretary of state, in an interview with the Carranza confidential agent, deplored not having received the observations of the Mexican government before American troops crossed the border, declaring that the passage of troops took place in the best of faith and in the belief that it would not be necessary to enter into more details of an agreement which was considered definite and ended.

These declarations made by Mr. Polk were later confirmed on March 23 to the Mexican representative by Secretary Lansing, "who stated also that he was sorry at having interpreted wrongly the contents of the said note in respect to the passage of troops and that they would not advance more to the south of the place where they then were."

Reference is also made in the note to the declaration made by President Wilson on March 26, saying "the expedition was ordered under an agreement with the de facto government of Mexico for the purpose only of capturing the bandit Villa, whose forces have invaded territory of the U. S. and on no pretext whatever would we order an invasion of that republic or a violation of its sovereignty."

"That idea," continues the note, "published by his excellency, President Wilson, was rectified on March 31, by a message sent to our confidential agent in Washington, in which he was instructed to call your attention to the idea indicated, since the note of March 10 referred to the reciprocal passage of troops only in case that incidents like those which occurred at Columbus should be repeated."

In concluding the note, which is signed by Candido Aguilar, secretary for foreign affairs, points out that as the "American expedition" has fulfilled its object in so far as it will be able to do so, as the party headed by Villa has already been dispersed; and finally, because there are Mexican troops in sufficient numbers pursuing them, and more forces are being sent to exterminate the rest of the beaten party, the first chief of the Constitutionalist army, charged with the executive power of the nation, considers that it is already time to treat with the **United States government for the withdrawal of their forces from our territory."**

TRIBUNE IS OUT FOR ROOSEVELT

Drops Root and Says Colonel Personifies Issue of the Hour.

New York, April 18.—The New York Tribune declared this morning for Col. Roosevelt for President. The fact is considered of political importance, for that newspaper is considered as representative of conservative Republicanism in the east. It fought Roosevelt four years ago.

The announcement is taken to mean the shelving of any shadow of an Elihu Root movement, for the Tribune has been aggressively pro-Root. It is the understanding here that Mr. Root opposes Justice Hughes for President, and that his ambition would be satisfied with the secretaryship of state under Roosevelt, with an opportunity to participate in the settlement of the European war.

Why Root Is Dropped.

The editorial in the Tribune is headed: "Col. Roosevelt for President." It says:

"Col. Roosevelt and no 'pussyfooting.' The Tribune likes this candidate and this issue.

"It regards Senator Root, its favorite so long as he had a chance of nomination, as now practically eliminated. It cannot interpret any more hopefully the failure of the 'oxygen treatment' which his candidacy received in the shape of the manifesto with 75 signers. The party thinks that Mr. Root would not be so likely to win as either Col. Roosevelt or Justice Hughes, and it wants him as secretary of state in the next Republican administration, since it cannot have him as President.

"We are for Col. Roosevelt because we believe the country needs him. No one else will quicken the pulse of the nation as he will quicken it. No ohe else will stir the conscience of the people as he will stir it. No one else will inspire patriotism as he will inspire it.

"No one else personifies the issue which the Republican party must make as he personifies it. No one else presents so effective an antithesis to Wilson as he. If we are Americans, real Americans, the colonel is our man. While timid politicians were consulting the census books and counting the German vote he spoke and the country harkened. He is the leader in the fight for Americanism, and we don't believe in changing leaders when we are going to the front.

Opposed Him in 1912.

"We are for Col. Roosevelt in spite of the fact that we were against him four years ago. No one fought him harder than we. No one will fight harder for him. It has not been easy to put aside our pride, our sense of resentment at what occurred in 1912, and the hundred other things that tend to keep alive divisions. But we have put them aside and are putting them aside because we feel that they have no place in a crisis like this. We come out for Col. Roosevelt as a Republican newspaper, intending to remain Republican, and we feel that in doing so we are doing the best thing not only for the nation but for the Republican party.

"We might have preferred another leader, but there is no other leader. Justice Hughes might have spoken if he had been free to speak. Indeed, we feel sure he would have spoken, and for Americanism, had silence not been imposed upon him, and then we should have preferred him. But the plain fact is that he did not speak, that he could not speak.

Forced to Support Colonel.

"The colonel stands for the things the Tribune stands for. These things will be advanced more by his nomination than by any other nomination that can be made. The Tribune must support him.

"We are doing more this year than choosing a President. We are choosing which way the country shall go in the era that is now opening, just as our fathers chose the nation's path in the days of 1860."

Queen Mary Looks in Vain for a Zeppelin

New York, April 15.—Queen Mary of England has never seen a Zeppelin. All she knows of Germany's famous aircraft has been learned from the newspapers.

During the last Zeppelin raid on England, Queen Mary and several of her ladies in waiting spent the best part of four nights on the baloony of Buckingham palace in the hope of seeing a Zeppelin.

On the fourth night, according to Sir Charles Allom, who arrived yesterday on the St. Paul, two Zeppelins passed over London, but Queen Mary was looking in an opposite direction, and when the news of the arrival of the aerial visitors reached her she had not time to run to the other side of the palace to see them.

ABE MARTIN

Some folks are too shiftless t' collect ther own thoughts.

You can't be a gentleman these days without folks thinkin' you're up t' somethin'.

DAVID DUNNE

Copyright, 1912:
Rand, McNally & Company.

By Belle K. Maniates

CHAPTER III.

The M'ri took David to a gabled room, at each end of which was a swinging window—"one for seeing the sun rise, and one for seeting it set," she said, as she turned back the covers from the spotless white bed. She yearned to console him, but before the mute look of grief in his big eyes she was silent.

"I wish he would cry," she said wistfully to Barnabas. "He hasn't shed a tear since his mother died."

No sooner had the sound of her footsteps ceased than David threw off his armor of self-restraint and burst into a passion of sobs, the wilder for their long repression. He didn't hear the patter of little feet on the floor, and not until two mothering arms were about his neck did he see the white-robed figure of Janey.

"Don't cry, Davey," she implored, her quivering red mouth against his cheek. "I'm sorry; but I'm your little sister now, so you must love me, Davey. Aunt M'ri told me so."

The lilac-scented breeze of early morning blowing softly through the vine-latticed window and stirring its white draperies brought David to wakefulness. With the first surprise at the strangeness of his surroundings came a fluttering of memory. The fragrance of lilacs was always hereafter to bring back the awfulness of this waking moment.

He hurriedly dressed and went down to the kitchen, where M'ri was preparing breakfast.

"Good morning, David. Janey has gone to find some fresh eggs. You may help her hunt them, if you will."

Knowing the haunts of hens, he went toward the currant bushes. It was one of those soft days that link late spring and dawning summer. The coolness of the sweet-odored air, the twitter of numberless dawn birds, the entreating lowing of distant cattle—all breathing life and strength—were like a resurrection call to David.

On the west porch, which was his retreat for a smoke or a rest between the intervals of choring and meals, Barnabas sat, securely wedged in by the washing machine, the refrigerator, the plant stand, the churn, the kerosene can and the lawn mower. He gazed reflectively after David.

"What are you going to hev Dave do to help, M'ri?"

M'ri came to the door and considered a moment.

"First of all, Barnabas, I am going to have him eat. He is so thin and hungry looking."

Barnabas chuckled. His sister's happiest mission was the feeding of hungry children.

After breakfast, when Janey's rebellious curls were again being brushed into shape, M'ri told David he could go to school if he liked. To her surprise the boy flushed and loked uncomfortable. M'ri's intuitions were quick and generally correct.

"It's so near the end of the term, though," she added casually, as an afterthought, "that maybe you had better wait until next fall to start in."

"Yes, please, Miss M'ri, I'd rather," he said quickly and gratefully.

When Janey, dinner pail in hand and books under arm, was ready to start, David asked in surprise where Jud was.

"Oh, he has gone long ago. He thinks he is too big to walk with Janey."

David quietly took the pail and books from the little girl.

"I'll take you to school, Janey, and come for you this afternoon."

"We won't need to git no watch dog to foller Janey," said Barnabas, as the children started down the path.

"David," called M'ri, "stop at Miss Rhody's on your way back and find out whether my waist is finished."

With proudly protective air, David walked beside the stiffly starched little girl, who had placed her hand trustfully in his. They had gone but a short distance when they were overtaken by Joe Forbes, mounted on a shining black horse. He reined up and looked down on them good-humoredly.

"Going to school, children?"

"I am. Davey's just going to carry my things for me," explained Janey.

"Well, I can do that and carry you into the bargain. Help her up, David."

Janey cried out in delight at the prospect of a ride. David lifted her up, and Joe settled her comfortably in the saddle, encircling her with his arm. Then he looked down whimsically into David's disappointed eyes.

"I know it's a mean trick, Dave, to take your little sweetheart from you."

"She's not my sweetheart; she's my sister."

"Has she promised to be that already? Get up, Firefly."

They were off over the smooth country road, Forbes shouting a bantering good-by and Janey waving a triumphant dinner pail, while David, trudging on his way, experienced the desolate feeling of the one who is left behind. Across fields he came to the tiny thatched cottage of Miss Rhody Crabbe, who stood on the crumbling doorstep feeding some little turkeys.

"Come in, David. I suppose you're after M'ri's waist. Thar's jest a few stitches to take, and I'll hev it done in no time."

He followed her into the little house, which consisted of a sitting room "with bedroom off," and a kitchen whose floor was sand scoured; the few pieces of tinware could be used as mirrors. Miss Rhody seated herself by the open window and began to ply her needle. She did not sew swiftly and smoothly, in feminine fashion, but drew her long-threaded needle through the fab-

CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE.

THE MAID OF THE FOREST

BY RANDALL PARRISH

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Continued From First Page.

possible. I could not tell just how many were in the band, for some were lying well back beyond the range of light. I saw Girty, however, get up and put wood on the flame. I had sight drawn on the devil, yet dared not fire. Then he lay down again, and I crept around toward where he had disappeared, thinking I might use a knife to rid the world of such a beast. But before I could reach him there came along the shore a considerable body of Indians. The sand made no sound, and they passed so close to where I lay that one fellow stepped upon my hand. Yet they passed by, trooping into the camp, and I counted thirty."

"Of what tribe, Monsieur?"

"From the Wabash. I caught words in the language of the Shawnees. They had a white man with them."

"A prisoner?"

"No; he talked with Girty in English, and then to the savages in their own tongue. I could only catch a word now and then I could understand, but he pointed toward the island, and seemed to urge them this way. I dared not stay there longer, for fear I should be too late, and so crept backward, and got away."

She stepped forward and grasped his arm.

"What was the white man like, Monsieur? You saw his face?"

"No; never once did he front the fire. I heard his voice, and could see the outline of his figure. He was a big fellow, not unlike the ensign here, and he wore a red coat."

For one moment she stood motionless, one hand pressed against her temple, the other grasping his sleeve. The cheek toward me flamed red.

"You—you are sure?" she faltered. "He—he looked like that?"

"Yes, mademoiselle," his tone that of surprise. "It was dark but I could see that."

"And this man is really an American officer?" her dark eyes flashing toward me. "He has never been in the north before?"

A grim smile curled Brady's lips, as his keen gray eyes swept over the two of us.

"I reckon maybe it was 'bout a year ago I fust met the ensign, mademoiselle, up at Fort Pitt, an' off an' on ever since we've run against each other along the Ohio. I don't know what all this may be leadin' to, but so far as I can see, he ain't no cause to tell you a lie."

"She hesitated, glancing from his sober face into mine; then impulsively held out her hand.

"I—I am glad, Monsieur," her lips trembling. "I—I cannot tell you how glad. It is such a strange thing that you should look so much alike and bear the same name. Can the other be a relative of yours?"

I shook my head.

"Hardly; we are I suppose of English stock, but my family has been a hundred years in Maryland."

"And you forgive?"

"There is nothing to forgive—a mere mistake—"

"Oh, come!" broke in Brady impatiently. "I have no understanding of all this, nor have we time to exchange compliments. There is little enough of darkness left if we are to get away. What is it you know, mademoiselle?"

"Not so much as what I suspect," she answered quickly. "There is a British agent working among the tribes, under Hamilton's orders, an officer of infantry, who calls himself Joseph Hayward—"

"What?"

"Yes, Monsieur, the same name, with a face strangely like this man's, and a form as big. I thought I knew; thought I could not be mistaken! Nothing convinced me but your word. You are of the woods, and your eye did not lie. I have heard my father tell of you as a great hunter, a man to be trusted, though an American. You are Stephen Brady? You were with Monsieur Clark?"

"Yes, Mam'selle."

"I know; I heard it all, and when I looked in your eyes I was sure you would tell me true. We of the Great Woods understand each other."

"But about this Englishman?"

"He was ever urging the tribes to war, lying to them, pledging them help. He came to my people—I am a Wyandot—often. He met my father there in council, the one ever advocating war, the other counselling peace. He failed in his mission to our people, yet somehow my father liked him; perhaps it was a pleasure to talk again with one who knew Europe and the late books. And the Englishman, hoping thus to finally win my father over to his side, was most cordial. He played a part that he might keep my father on long journeys to other tribes, while he remained behind to poison the minds of our own people. I overheard his words, his lying promises to our warriors. Yet in spite of all, the Wyandots remained at peace, they alone held back the tribes from war. I appealed to them, Monsieur; I, a mere girl, held before them a cross, and they listened, and were afraid. They drove the Englishman from the camp, back to his master."

"And what then?"

"My father still trusted him, and he came back once more. They went away together, as I supposed on some mission to the tribes. I heard nothing, no mesage came back. I came to this island with two of my people, but there was no one here; the cabin was deserted. There came to me later a report that they were seen together on the Wabash, and I journeyed there also. The Miamis told me a strange story of treachery and death at the hands of the Americains. I half believed it a lie; yet I must know. My Wyandots would go no further; they were afraid, so I came by myself to the Shawnees, and then, with French boatmen, journeyed up the great river to the fort of the American commander. You know the rest, Messieurs."

She was leaning back against the table, holding herself erect by her hands. Her story had been told swiftly, interjected with French phrases where English failed her.

"Yes," I burst forth, "you came here again and found him dead—murdered—and—and you believed I did it."

CHAPTER XVII.

The Barrier Between.

Her eyes deserted Brady's face and sought mine. "Not now, Monsieur, not now," she said gently. "I was blind then with suspicion. The name, the face, the giant form deceived me. Perhaps I never really looked to be sure, for I never dreamed of any mistake. Now I know, for I can see myself—the eyes and mouth are not his; no! you can smile and sympathize; you are not all deceit. But, Monsieur," and her hands were outstretched, "can you blame me? What could I think else, believing you to be that Englishman? You came here straight as the arrow flies, as if you knew the way,"

She stopped, listening to some sound without.

"'T is an owl hooting in the woods; but, Messieurs, we must not stand and talk. I am in no danger; they will never lay hands on me, but they will come here seeking you. It will be as the Englishman wishes; he will tell them you are here, that you have killed Wa-pa-tee-tah of the Wyandots. He will point out to them the dead body, and cry for vengeance. They are young warriors, mad already with blood-lust—Miamis, Shawnees, Ojibwas—many of them outcasts from their tribes. No words of mine will restrain them, or save you. There will be blood and war. You must not wait, Messieurs; you must go!"

"And leave you here with those demons?"

She made a swift gesture.

"I!—Mother of God, you do not understand. There is nothing for me to fear. They dare not touch me. They know me—I am a Wyandot. To do me evil would mean war. It is of yourselves you must think. I will remain here with my father's body; they will find me alone when they come."

She stepped past Brady to the door, opened it and glanced out into the night.

"'T is an hour yet until day," she said coming back. "That will give you time. They will be here with the first light of dawn. There will be no attack until then. You must delay no longer."

Brady picked up his pack, motioning Schultz to do the same.

To Be Continued

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THE FARMSTEAD

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The following questions are submitted to the readers for answers. We do this in the hope of getting results of actual and successful experience which will be the most valuable answers.

I have a cow which jumped over a barb wire fence and tore the end of one of her teats. I would like to have a reader please tell me how I can keep it from leaking.—A., West Virginia.

I have a young sow that seems to be paralyzed in her hind feet and cannot walk a step. She became affected this way very suddenly. and has been in this condition for about six weeks. Will someone please tell me the cause for this and give a remedy?—J., West Virginia.

Not Hollow Horn.

In this department someone asked what was the matter with one of his cows which failed in her milk. M., Pennsylvania, answered by saying that it may have been caused by hollow horn or wolf tail. He gave a treatment for the two diseases. I hope my letter may be published in time to prevent this treatment being followed. There may be a dozen reasons why that cow failed in her milk, but hollow horn or wolf tail is positively not the reason. I would advise the reader who owns the afflicted cow to go to any veterinarian and he will tell him there is no such thing as hollow horn or wolf tail as it is a myth.—Geo. W. Winter, Ill.

No Dip for Hens.

In answer to P., Ohio, asking for a dip for hens it is my opinion that you don't want any dip. Take some sulphur, mix it in the food, sprinkle some in the nests and on the perches, and if the case is very bad shake a little into the feathers. There will be no trouble if plenty of sulphur is used. — K., Maine.

Red Water in Cows.

I would like to know what is the cause of red water in cows. If there is any cure for it, what is the cure? P., Oregon.

Red water, also known as haematuria, prevails in low, swampy lands, where deficient and poor food indicates bad general management. Cows are most commonly afflicted with the disease. This is because of the demands made upon the system by lactation and gestation. It sometimes appears in from eight to ten days after parturition. The color of the urine is pale red, or dark or brownish red, and is increased in quantity. The disease may run for two or three weeks without noticeable increase; then the eyes present a hollow, sunken appearance, the back is arched upwards, the abdomen is pendulous, the flanks hollow, and there is decided constipation. The anaemic murmurs of the heart become loud and strong, the mucous membranes are pale, emaciation rapidly progresses, and death follows at variable intervals from the commencement of the attack.

Give a pint of linseed oil, and clysters of soap and water should be used freely. Give plenty of linseed tea to drink. The following astringent tonic should be given as soon as the bowels will admit and the urine is corrected: One-half ounce of chlorate of potash and one-half ounce of tincture of chloride of iron. Mix in a pint of gruel for a dose and repeat twice a day. One-half an ounce of sulphate of iron (copperas) may be added to the sulphuric acid mixture. The animal should have a generous and healthful diet, clean water, a well-drained pasture for grazing, and dry, comfortable shelter in a stable or shed.

THE GARDEN

Parsley Culture.

Parsley is one of the most popular garnishing herbs for salad and for flavoring. It is often used for edging flower beds, because of its attractive dark green foliage. One advantage is that it may be kept in continuous growth, either under glass or in the open ground, says one writer. As the seeds are small and germinate slowly, I prefer to soak them for 24 hours in tepid water previous to planting. Then I spread them upon a blotter to absorb the superfluous water. A little dry sand added, so that the whole can be easily handled. I do not consider parsley a profitable crop in a hotbed. In a cold frame, during the early spring it will give good returns of $5 to $6 a sash, if grown well and sold to private customers.

I prefer to grow parsley out of doors, sowing the seed in rows 12 inches apart as soon as the ground can be worked. The plants are cut close to the ground all summer, although not all of the leaves are removed at any one time. In the fall I select the strongest plants and place them under glass, 3x6 inches apart. The leaves can be gathered all winter.

Use Potato Planter.

It has not been many years since we deplored the task of planting potatoes, says a writer. The reason for this was largely because of the back-breaking part of carrying and dropping the potatoes by hand. But inventive genius has built the mechanical potato planter which can do this work better than it could be done by hand. We have used one of these planters for several years; that is, have rented one and have discovered that its advantages are not only in the removing of the burden of planting.

When potatoes are hand-dropped the furrow made for them may not be of uniform depth or the potatoes are not covered uniformly. Ofttimes the potatoes are not dropped in a straight line, especially if this work is left to careless persons. With the use of a planter these objectionable features are obviated.

If the soil is prepared properly a planter will drop the potatoes at any desired depth and in a straight line. All the young plants then break through the ground at about the same time and the straightness of the rows facilitates the work of cultivation.

The planter also spaces the potatoes at uniform distances, dropping one at a time, and marks out the space for the next row. The wagon load of seed is on one end of the field and the planter box holds sufficient seed to plant two rows; thus, there is no necessity for distributing the seed over the field.

Few farmers think nowadays of digging potatoes with a hand fork. Some use the mold board plow for this purpose while others use a regular potato digger. While either may be used to good advantage in many instances, potatoes planted with a planter are much easier to dig than those planted by hand because of the straight rows in which the hills lie and the uniform depth of the hills. The planter and the digger are really important tools and some manufacturers have combined the two to good advantage. The former obviates a great deal of labor in a season of many urgent activities.

THE ORCHARD

Spraying and Pruning.

In spraying my apple trees the past season for the coddling moth, I found out through a little experience just what I did by spraying one side of three large trees and not spraying the other side, say a writer. This happened through my having several large trees and a part of them being divided off by a wire fence, and no way of getting to them with the spraying outfit.

The side of the trees sprayed bore a large crop of fine apples, while on the other side of trees not sprayed, the crop narly all dropped and at picking time there remained only about one-third as many good apples upon the unsprayed side of the trees as were picked off the side sprayed, and this as a result of only one spraying with arsenate of lead. Spraying and thinning must be done in order to grow good fruit.

One of the things I did not get done during the fall was the removal of old canes from the berry patches. This was not done owing to the pressure of other work and will now have to come in mild days, all but the pruning, which will be left until late spring. Not so, however, with the apples, pears and quinces. They will be gone over any time now and require considerable work. A row of 20 Kieffer pear trees which I cut back severely last winter produced fine new tops and also several baskets of good fruit the past season.

From past experience I have found it a good plan to cut back the Kieffer trees when the limbs become too straggling and grow new tops, after which they do better for several seasons. I have a row of 40 quinces which will require much thinning out of the branches. As the quince bears on the new growth made in the spring, I do not want too much top left for best results. Quinces are easily thinned and the bushes should be gone over and all imperfect fruits removed, whether there are too many on the bushes or not, as it does not pay to let them remain.

Leopard Moth.

The injection of bisulphid of carbon into the burrows of the leopard moth and the cutting off and destroying of affected branches are the most effective measures for getting rid of this pest. The insect feeds on the wood of a large number of shade trees and shrubs and does much damage along the Atlantic seaboard between Massachusetts and New Jersey and in the Hudson river valley. In the caterpillar, or larva stage, the leopard moth eats into the tree upon which it feeds and not only checks its growth, but so weakens it that it is often broken by heavy wind storms.

The presence of the pest is indicated by the wilting of twigs or branches and by accumulations of sawdust-like castings at the entrance of the burrows. The discovery of this evidence should be followed promptly by the pruning away of all the smaller injured twigs or branches. The larger ones may be cut back behind the injury and the stubs covered with grafting wax to prevent the entrance of other insects. All the wood that has been cut away should be promptly burned in order to destroy the caterpillars within. This precaution also should be followed with all branches that have fallen to the ground after wind storms.

Wherever the trees are so badly injured that there is little hope of their recovery, it is best to take them out and promptly destroy them. In the case of trees which are only slightly affected, and especially in the case of large and valuable trees, bisulphid of carbon can be used effectively. It is injected into the openings of the burrows with a long-spouted oil can or a glass syringe and the openings are closed immediately afterwards, preferably with grafting wax.

LIVE STOCK

Preventing Blackleg.

Losses of young cattle from blackleg can be prevented. A serum has been discovered that will, in the majority of cases, prevent blackleg among cattle.

Blackleg is a germ disease. Young stock is susceptible generally when first turned on the pastures in the spring, or when the pastures have been revived by rains after dry weather. Fat, thrifty cattle are most likely to be taken. It does not often attack calves under four months old, nor mature cattle more than two years old. A vaccine treatment has been used for a number of years with fair results. The vaccine gave the cattle the disease, and as it was never known just what strength the germs in the vaccine had, many times the vaccinated cattle died of blackleg.

The serum is made from the juices of the muscles of animals that have died of blackleg. It is injected into the animal and makes it immune. The serum is free of germs. Another way the serum is prepared is by using the blood of animals having blackleg. The fibrin is removed, the serum is filtered, and preservatives added.

Occasionally a sow will eat her own pigs immediately after they are farrowed, and, as is generally true, in a case of this kind an emergency measure is the thing most desired. At the same time it is the thing most difficult to prescribe. As a question of general interest it is simply one of how to prevent the evil. Only when a sow is in a feverish condition does she kill and eat her own offspring.

A pig that has been overlaid in he nest is very often devoured by the mother, but there is no connection between this act and that of the sow frantic with fever that kills her pigs. Except through some abnormal condition or undue excitement no sow ever purposely devours her young. For this reason the matter of feeding a laxative and cooling ration to the brood sow before and following the farrowing period becomes one of much importance. At this time corn should be studiously avoided and especially following the time the sow has farrowed should the ration be administered with all the care possible and the sow should be kept from all undue excitement. Here is where the one who handles his sows with a great deal of personal attention the year around has a distinct advantage over the breeder whose sows are wild and object to his presence at the time of farrowing.

Various remedies have been proposed for breaking a sow of the habit of eating her pigs, some of which are recommended as very effectual, says a raiser. But, in my experience in raising swine, which covers a period of about 27 years, I have never been bothered very much with pig-eating sows. During my first few years' experience I was troubled some in this way and I was not long in getting rid of the sows, believing they were to blame for having such an appetite, but I found by study and practical experience that the feeding and care of the sow before and soon after farrowing, had all to do with the matter. At present I have 11 brood sows 6 years old and each one has brought two litters of pigs a year since a year old. Of the hundreds of pigs these sows have produced not one has been devoured by the mother. These sows are now in the very best of condition and I expect them to bring at least 100 pigs during March and April.

Feeding Orphan Foal.

At first feed an orphan foal half a cupful of modified cow's milk once an hour from a sterilized bottle and nipple. Add hot water to the milk each time to bring it to a temperature of 100 degrees Fahrenheit. To sweeten the milk add two teaspoonfuls of sugar or molasses per pint, as mare's milk is much sweeter than that of the cow. Use a fresh cow's milk, which is low in butterfat. If the milk disagrees, add three tablespoonfuls of lime water per pint. Gradually increase the amount of milk and lengthen the times between meals, but give six feeds a day for three or four weeks.

After six weeks, sweet skim milk may be gradually substituted for whole milk. For constipation give two or three tablespoonfuls of castor oil shaken up in milk. Rectal injections of warmed sweet oil may also be given by means of a rubber tube and funnel.

As soon as the foal will lick it, allow oatmeal and gradually introduce wheat bran and crushed oats, and as soon as the mixture is freely eaten, equal quantities may be fed until the colt is six or seven months old, when whole oats and bran will be eaten. Fine hay and grass may also be fed and a lump of rock salt should be placed where the colt can lick it at will. Fresh water should be provided at all times.

THE DAIRY

Pays to Buy Feed.

Cows are being asked today to produce at the pail. They may or they may not have the color that denotes perfection. They may or they may not have a large escutcheon or mirror, but they must be able to produce profitably.

At the same time that this is true it might be said, if the cows could speak, that they are requiring of the owner a proper consideration of the feed box. It is a rule that works both ways—that is, if the profits are what they may be.

An Ohio county, through its county agent, is pointing to this fact in a complicated table of facts and figures which go to show that on the 49 farms in the county producing a labor income of nothing or less the sum received for every $100 feed consumed was $86. On the six best farms in the county for each $100 fed there was a return of $188.

These facts are interesting in the light of the corresponding figures affecting the feed that was purchased in each case. On the 49 farms, $9 worth of feed was purchased from the outside for each cow in the herds. On the six best farms each cow received $32 worth of purchased feed.

The conclusion cannot be drawn that the buying of feed from outside sources is to be recommended and the growing of feed at home to be discouraged. It does say that purchased concentrates added to home-grown feeds increases the earning power of the home crops.

It pays to give the cows what they need.

Young Calves.

Why sell the young calves for veal when they are six or eight weeks old? We have always done this, however until the last couple of years, and we find there is more profit in them to keep them until they are 18 or 20 months old, says a writer. After they are two or three months old they are not so much bother as a person would think. We have a barn in which we used to keep our horses, but having built a new barn last summer we did not need the old horse-barn for the horses any more, so we now use it for the young calves.

We packed the inside of the walls with shredded corn fodder from top to bottom, except the windows. This makes it very warm and by keeping it well cleaned and dry it makes a fine place. Of course, on nice, bright days we let the calves outside to get plenty of exercise, as this is a necessity to growing stock.

We give them all the skim-milk, and also use a commercial calf meal when they are very young. Also, we feed them corn fodder which does very well for a rough feed. The fodder which is fed to the calves during the winter will not amount to a great deal and when they are wintered the worst part is over, as we have woods which will afford them plenty of pasture and there is also a spring which gives them all the water they want during the summer.

In the fall when they are about 12 or 14 months old it is a good time to sell them, as they will need quite a lot of winter feed and they will not make much gain in the winter. It is a good time to pick a good milch cow from the bunch while you have several to choose from. I think there is much greater profit in selling them this way.

Many Cows Unprofitable.

Few dairymen know the profits of their herds and fewer know the profitable and unprofitable cows. Almost a 1,000,000 dairy cows in Pennsylvania produce an average of only 4,000 pounds of milk a year. In most localities in Pennsylvania cows that produce no more than this are unprofitable.

Figures published by the Pennsylvania station show that it costs about 10 cents a day to maintain a medium sized cow, 10 cents more for the first 10 pounds of milk, and 10 cents more for each additional 10 pounds. In other words, a 30-pound cow would produce milk at 40 cents a day, while it would cost 60 cents to produce the same amount of milk by three cows of the 10-pound sort.

A cow should be fed according to her size and the amount of milk she is producing. By knowing whether or not a cow responds to an increase in feed her maximum production can be ascertained. Too often a cow that would produce a large amount of milk is not given a chance.

POULTRY

Treating Lice.

The best method of treating hens for body lice is to apply blue ointment, says a writer. Blue ointment is a mercurial poison, and I always weaken it by mixing with it an equal quantity of vaseline. Lard may also be used as a diluent, but vaseline is the better. The ointment is applied by taking a quantity no larger than a grain of wheat and rubbing it thoroughly around the vent. The ointment need not be applied to any other place, as all the lice on the hen's body frequent this spot to obtain moisture. One application not only gets all the lice on the hen's body, but also gets those that later hatch from eggs. Blue ointment can be obtained from any druggist.

Lice have no lungs, breathing through the pores of the skin. Any powder that is sufficiently fine to clog these pores will result in the death of the lice. Fine road dust, if persistently applied, is effective. A good powder is made of equal parts of road dust, powdered tobacco and sulphur. Or, sulphur, alone, may be used. Still another good powder is made of carbolic acid, gasoline and air-slacked lime. The proportions are, two ounces crude carbolic acid, half pint of gasoline, and as much lime as the fluid will moisten. Keep away from fire when mixing. When mixed the mass should be set away for the excess of gasoline to evaporate. A brownish powder results, having a strong carbolic acid odor. All powders should be applied with cans having perforated tops. Such a can is easily made by punching holes in the lid of an ordinary baking-powder can.

Lice on chicks are easily destroyed by rubbing a little of a mixture of sulphur and lard on top of head and under wings. This should never be applied however, during damp, rainy weather.

The treatments effective in ridding the fowl's body of lice are not effective against the red mite. Unless very numerous the pest is rarely found on the fowl's body. It secrets itself in cracks about the perches and houses and feasts on the fowls at night. They are very destructive, and when very numerous, sometimes kill mature fowls. They are very small, are grayish in color, but more often, present a deep red appearance, on account of the blood with which they are filled.

Whitewash and powders have little effect on mites. If the house can be made reasonably tight, a good method of exterminating the pests is to burn sulphur. This should be done twice, allowing an interval of a week between fumigations. This method also gets rid of any disease germs that may be in the house. Another effective method of fighting the pests is to paint the perches and inside of the house with coal-oil to one part carbolic acid. Coal-oil emulsion is also good for this purpose. The emulsion is made as follows: Shave a quarter pound of laundry soap in a quart of soft water. Keep over a fire until the soap is thoroughly dissolved. Remove from the fire and add a gallon of coal-oil, stirring well. Then add five gallons of soft water. This emulsion is best applied with a spray-pump, as the pump puts it in cracks that could not be reached with a brush. Two sprayings should be made, allowing an interval of a week to elapse before spraying the second time.

Getting Fertile Eggs.

The problem of hatching and rearing the chicks is the poultry farmer's most serious problem. It combines the problem of breeding, the problem of incubation, the problem of brooding, the problem of feeding, and the problem of housing. Failures in the past have been caused in most cases by the failure of the people to be able to hatch and rear chickens to keep up their flocks.

The farmer or poultryman who can not raise to maturity as many chickens each year as he had to begin with is destined to certain failure sooner or later. Your success or failure in the poultry yard this season depends upon your success or failure in raising a reasonably large per cent of the chicks hatched. What are the elements necessary to insure success?

The hatching power of some eggs is greater than others. There is a vast difference between mere fertility of the egg, and the "hatchability" and "livability" of the embryo chick.

What are the factors which give hatching power to the egg? They are, first of all, constitutional vigor in the parent stock; second, the rigid selection of as nearly perfect ideals as possible of both parent stock and eggs; third, a perfect system of feeding, housing and management of the flock; fourth, proper methods of incubation, and an avoidance of the cheap, flimsy and faulty incubators, of which there is a multitude on the market.

There is a certain close relationship between free range and the hatching power; the breeding stock should, therefore, always be provided with free range when possible to do so.

Never use an incubator thermometer until you have tested it by the side of a physician's clinical thermometer by placing in warm water. This saves spoiling many hatches.

Selecting Layers.

While the trap nest is the most dependable method by which to select birds of high egg production, the additional labor and expense involved prohibit its use under most farm conditions. Without the trap-nest, one must resort to external indications, says a writer.

When selecting pullets, choose only those from early hatches with strong constitutional development, early producing pullets, heavy eaters, early risers, later retirers and active. Hens of highest egg production have a feminine appearance, fine head, alert eyes, comb, face and wattles fine of texture and medium in size. They should stand square on their feet, legs wide apart, with the front end of the body slightly higher than the posterior end, long back and tail carried rather high. The body should present a wedge-shaped appearance, yielding ample room for the reproductive and digestive organs. Late molters make heavier winter egg producers.

FARM BRIEFS

Lice, worms, and insanitary conditions weaken hogs and invite cholera.

Galled shoulders are easier and more cheaply prevented than cured. See that none of the mane works under the collar at neck or shoulder; keep the face of collars well cleaned and oiled occasionally. Wash the neck and shoulder of the horse every evening with pure, cold water.

Use air slacked lime freely about the premises. It is one of the best disinfectants. Use it about the hog pens and sleeping quarters. It is a mighty good fleachaser.

The custom of milking twice a day has become fixed, and no marked advantage is secured when the number of milkings is increased. Experience and repeated tests show that three milkings a day increase the amount of milk less than 7 per cent. Considering the extra labor involved, the extra milk obtained by three milkings will not repay the cost and trouble.

Save your own vetch seed. It's going to be scarce and high. Most of it has come from Germany and Russia.

Alfalfa and orchard grass make an ideal summer silage. Sow 25 pounds alfalfa and three pounds orchard grass per acre. This also makes a good hay mixture, especially for New England, where it is difficut to cure the first cutting because of weather conditions.

If you would grow fine muskmelons sow the seeds on sods in a hotbed four weeks before time for planting out. Set the plants in hills, 6x6 feet apart and use ¾ pound per hill of soluble tobacco fertilizer, scattering it broadcast and raking in well. Leave three vines in a hill and as they begin to run cut them back to the second lateral.

The cream separator and the home raised calf are conservers of farm fertility.

If your front tires wear out too quickly it may be that the wheels are out of alignment. Some makers set the wheels to toe in. A little may be all right, but a very little more will cause the tires to wear out quickly. It will pay to have the wheels properly aligned.

When you are hauling, or even working in the fields with team and implements, have a coil of baling wire handy; it may save you many steps and considerable time.

The Pennsylvania station finds that from October to April potatoes in storage shrink from 8 to 15 per cent, even though disease is absent. The potato storehouse should have good ventilation and be dry. When the temperature is high there is greater loss from evaporation and more risk from disease.

Cream, on the average, will weigh about eight pounds to the gallon.

To save tomato plants from cutworms when planting, draw up a little earth with the hands in the form of a cone, as large as an inverted coffee cup, pressing it firmly about the stem. The cutworm cannot climb.

Proper adjustment of harness is very essential, especially during the season of heavy work and excessive heat. The collar should be neither too small nor too large—one is about as bad as the other, and either will practically ruin a horse's shoulder in an incredibly short time.

For producing early vegetables there is nothing like a few light applications of nitrate of soda to force them to early maturity, larger yields and greater profits. A sprinkle of saltpeter every two weeks is better than one heavier dose or more frequent ones. Study your soil, crop and conditions, for it does not work the same everywhere.

Spraying potatoes to prevent blights and insect depredations averages $5 per acre according to cost figures determined by the Cornell experiment station. If careful and thorough spraying is done the crop may be expected to increase from 40 to 100 bushels to the acre as a result of the spraying, reckoning a series of years.

GOOD REPORT

Doctor Proved Value of Postum.

Physicians know that good food and drink, properly selected, are of the utmost importance, not only for the relief of disease but to maintain health even when one is well.

A doctor writes, 'I count it a pleasure to say a good word for Postum with which I have been enabled to relieve so many sufferers, and which I count, with its valued companion Grape-Nuts, one of the daily blessings.

"Coffee was banished from my own table some time ago and Postum used regularly in its place." (Coffee is injurious to many persons, because it contains the subtle, poisonous drug, caffeine.)

"I frequently find it necessary to instruct patients when they take Postum for the first time to be quite sure that it is properly made according to directions, then it has a clear, seal-brown color and a rich, snappy taste, as well as health-giving qualities."

The above letter, received over ten years ago, is fully confirmed by a recent letter from the doctor, in which he says:

"It is a pleasure to render a good report covering a product of which I am so enthusiastic a friend.

"I am using in my home your Postum Cereal in both its forms. And, what is more, I am having it used in the families of severad patients in which there are children, and all unite in endorsing the fine qualities of your admirable product."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Postum comes in two forms:

Postum Cereal—the orignal form—must be well boiled, 15c and 25c pkgs.

Instant Postum—a soluble powder—dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water, and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

Both forms are equally delicious and cost about the same per cup.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

—sold by Grocers.

160 ACRE FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

Wanted 50,000 Farm Hands of experience at once on the farms of Western Canada

To replace the young farmers who have enlisted for the war. Good wages and full season's work assured.

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Only $2 Down One Year to Pay!

$24 Buys the New Butterfly Jr. No. 2. Light running, easy cleaning, close skimming, durable. Guaranteed a lifetime. Skims 95 quarts per hour. Made also in four larger sizes up to 5 1-2 shown here.

30 Days' Free Trial Earns its own cost and more by what it saves in cream. Postal brings Free catalog, folder and "direct-from-factory" offer. Buy from the manufacturer and save money.

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No. 5½

Marvelous Phonograph Offer

The Emerson Phonograph has all the equipment you see on the $25.00 to $100.00 machines. The motor runs smoothly and easily. It is wound up by a handle, which is detachable and can be put away when not in use. The sound reproducer is a marvel of invention. Reproduces all kinds of music with wonderful life-like accuracy.

THE WIZARD OF THE PHONOGRAPH WORLD

The Emerson Phonograph is made in one of the largest and best equipped factories in the U. S. It is backed by the reputation of Victor Emerson, the wizard of the phonograph world and formerly of the Columbia Co. Every part and detail of the machine is as near perfection as possible to get. Thousands and thousands of dollars have been spent in experimenting before the machine was put on the market. When you buy the Emerson machine you are buying the product of the best brains in the phonograph world today linked with the latest equipped factory for the exclusive manufacture of the Emerson Phonograph.

SPEED REGULATOR enables operator to set at any speed desired, thereby insuring absolutely correct time for each piece and making the sound of a singer's voice natural. Enables you to play dance music any time desired.

PLAYS ANY SIZE OR MAKE OF DISC RECORD Without any extra attachments and simply by changing position of the wonderful sound reproducer, you can play any flat record made—Columbia, Edison, Pathe, Wonder, etc., or the Special Emerson Green Seal Records.

HANDSOME IN APPEARANCE

The wood is of handsome finish, with metal parts nickel-plated. The large sized horn is finished in black enamel.

This wonderful Emerson Machine you will be proud to own, and to place in your living room for the entertainment of yourself and guests. It is beautiful in appearance and will give the satisfaction and reproduce all kinds of music from any of the flat or disc records, equal to many machines costing ten to thirty times the price.

SAFE DELIVERY GUARANTEED

It will be shipped to you securely packed and safe delivery to your door guaranteed. When you get it unpacked and set up, call in the neighbors and astonish them with your concert. The Emerson Phonograph plays any kind of music there is. It plays band pieces, orchestra pieces, singing pieces, talking pieces, in fact any kind of a flat or disc record that is made, and it plays them all equally well.

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The Most Wonderful Invention the Phonograph World Has Seen in Year

6 Selections of Music Free A set of records, containing 6 different selections, sent free with each machine, so you can start to play and enjoy your Emerson the moment you get it.

FREE OFFER To introduce our house in your locality, we offer this wonderful Emerson Phonograph and selection of six pieces just for a few minutes of your time. Send no money, just your name and address, and we will send you an assortment of twenty fine pictures to dispose of on our special offer at 25c. Send us the $5.00 you collect, and as a reward for the service we will send this wonderful phonograph and records free.

E. D. LIFE, 337 W. Madison St., Dept. 4T52 Chicago

DOUBLE OATH FOR GUARDSMEN

Federalization of Guard Provided in Army Bill Amendment.

Washington, April 15.—The senate, by a vote of 33 to 23, today adopted Senator Wadsworth's plan for federalizing the national guard by requiring guardsmen to take a double oath on enlistment, one to the state and one to the federal government.

Senator Borah, Republican, attacking federal pay for the national guard, aroused the senate today with a charge that the $8,000,000 a year now appropriated by the government for the national guard was "shamefully wasted," and some of it "embezzled."

"That's a pretty serious charge," said Senator Pomerene, Democrat, interrupting.

Fund Utilized by Officers.

"Well, I make it without any qualifications," Senator Borah replied, and he read from war department reports to show that most of the fund had been utilized by officers of the national guard for themselves and that enlisted men had practically no benefit of it.

Senator Lodge defended the regular army and declared it was time to stop casting aspirations upon it.

"The regular army has fought and won all our battles and is fighting for us in Mexico today," he said, "and I am sick and tired of hearing it attacked."

On a vote Senator Sutherland's amendment was defeated.

Votes for Nitrate Plant.

The senate yesterday voted, 43 to 22, to establish a government nitrate plant.

The fight over the proposal is not ended, however. Final action will rest with a conference between the senate and house. A similar proposal was defeated in the house during consideration of its army increase bill.

The amendment was that offered by Senator Smith of South Carolina, providing for an hydro-electric nitrate plant at a cost of $15,000,000, the expense of which would be met by a bond issue. It was adopted over the vigorous opposition of the senate military committee which was based upon the ground that the army bill was not the place for such legislation.

To Seize Swedish Ship.

Hamburg, April 15.—The German prize court today ordered the seizure of the Swedish ship Ida which was captured by a German man-of-war while on her way from Sweden to Hull, England.

BLADE PATTERNS LATEST FASHIONS

The Blade will supply its readers with patterns of these designs at the rate of 10 cents for each pattern. The patterns are perfect fitting. All seams allowed. Full directions for making. In ordering give size, number, age, etc.

Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

No. 7641—Girls' Dress.

Cut in sizes 6 to 12 years. This dress closes at the front—having long or three-quarter length sleeves. A shoulder tuck, turned toward armhole, fittingly shapes the dress. Sleeve cuffs, collar and belt are of contrasting goods, a popular trimming today. The skirt is plaited all around.

No. 7642—Ladies' Shirtwaist.

Cut in sizes 32 to 42 inches, bust measure. Popular, because of its practical lines, this waist is made with two plaits at each side of the front—the closing, at center, is visible and made with buttons; a smart collar and neat cuffs bring out its lines for simplicity of style, with bow tie to give just the right dash to such a design.

No. 7428—Girls' Dress.

This pretty frock is made with a separate blouse, which has a high neck and long sleeves. Over this is worn a jacket bodice, showing the underblouse at top and bottom and made without sleeves. The two-gore skirt is quite full and is joined to the over-blouse.

No. 7648—Infants' Set.

Cut in one size. This set consists of a dress and petticoat. The dress is full, gathered at the neck, which is finished with a soft frill; the sleeves are finished in the same manner and a deep hem is hemstitched, that the petticoat flounce of edging may be displayed to advantage. The popular "hang from the shoulder" is the scheme in the petticoat making.

No. 7662—Girls' Dress.

Cut in sizes 6 to 14 years. A most attractive little frock to be made with plaited or gathered skirt. The waist has visible closing at center front; shoulder plait at either side loses its line below yoke depth, to give fullness — the slightly gathered waistline is concealed by a belt of contrasting material.

No. 7208—Ladies' Empire Negligee.

Cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches, bust measure. In this graceful gown the short waist ends in a frill which overhangs the skirt in jacket effect. The neck is open, with a handsome collar, and the sleeves, which may be long or short, are loose and are inserted with a slightly enlarged armhole.

No. 7685—Ladies' Dress.

Cut in sizes 36 to 44 inches, bust measure. In excellent taste is this dress for the woman who wants a practical design that is not necessarily plain. Either high or regulation waistline is used and short or long sleeves employed. The blouse has a neat yoke and as neat a collar for an overlay. The skirt has four gores.

No. 7651—Misses' Suit.

Cut in sizes 14 to 20 years. This stunning little coat suit has a two-gored skirt and a coat that may be made without the popular cape, if preferred. In the modish manner of today the fronts roll back, to form revers. The skirt is of the necessary fulnes for style and charmingly hints of a grace in its fall that is youthful.

No. 7679—Ladies' Dress.

Cut in sizes 34 to 40 inches, bust measure. This dress has a dressy note, but with a simplicity that appeals. The skirt is cut in one piece and is gathered at the top. The waist is in fullness that is the mode and has collar and stylish revers in pointed effect.

No. 7645—Children's Rompers.

Cut in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Rompers have a place among the things made at home, for they not only protect, but dress the little tot. That there should be shape and fit to rompers, however simple the foundation lines, may be seen in this pattern. Linen, gingham or calico can be used to make this garment.

A single nest of the Australian bush turkey has been found to weigh five tons.

THE BLADE BOOK OF FASHIONS.

In every home where clothes are made there should be a copy of The Blade Book of Fashions, a 36-page fashion publication which is issued Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter. This handsome book shows 400 of the best styles for ladies, misses and children, all of which can be made at home. The book illustrates more than 50 of the newest waists and skirts, evening dresses and coats; over 50 beautiful house and street dresses and maternity gowns; over 30 aprons, dozens of negligees, kimonos and wrappers, underwear, misses' dresses and blouses, baby clothes of all kinds and nearly 100 garments for children of all ages; shirts for men and boys, etc. The very latest issue of this book will be sent postpaid to any address in the United States on receipt of 10c.

Address: **Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.**

GETS MARVELOUS RADIO TORPEDO

Uncle Sam to Spend Million on Hammond Destroyer for Defenses.

Washington, April 13.—The United States government is preparing to spend over $1,000,000 as an initial investment in the most amazing weapon of warfare produced in modern times, and it is preparing to own that weapon exclusively and keep its secret guarded from the world.

The fortifications bill carries an appropriation of $1,167,000 for the purchase of all rights and patents covering the Hammond destroyer, including a sum for the manufacture of a certain number of these weapons and experimentation with them.

So confident are the legislators who listened in committee to the wonderful story of what this invention will accomplish, that they increased the estimate of the war department experts, which was $947,000 for the first year, adding $220,000 to that amount. While the purchase of the Hammond destroyer is contingent upon a satisfactory demonstration before a joint army and navy board, there is not the least doubt in the minds of the military experts who have been studying it for more than two years that it will accomplish everything claimed by its inventor.

New Destroyer Makes Good.

In fact, the Hammond destroyer has already done so. It is not an experiment; it is a reality. Everything that is claimed for it in warfare has been done, with the single exception of loading it with a ton of guncotton, which is a detail so simple that it enters into the problem not at all.

The inventor is John Hayes Hammond, jr., son of the famous mining engineer. He is six years out of college, and is a civilian. Yet he has produced an instrument of such destructive possibilities and such demonstrated practicality that high army officers are enthusiastic over it, and are urging with all their influence that the United States become the sole possessor. And young Mr. Hammond, who is an American, wants his country to own it exclusively.

The story of what this destroyer will do is so astonishing that it almost requires the imagination of a Jules Verne to realize it. Technically, it is known as a radiodynamic torpedo. For general purposes, it is termed the Hammond destroyer. It is a dirigible boat or torpedo—it may be built in either form—which is completely controlled from a warship, or from an aeroplane.

Some Things New War Engine Will Do.

These are some of the things it will do:

It can be steered by wireless in any direction.

Its engines may be started, stopped and controlled at various speeds by wireless.

The surface type can travel 50 miles an hour.

The submerged type can travel from 27 to 28 miles an hour.

It can carry a ton of high explosive.

It is more accurate, in the opinion of army experts, than the fire of big guns.

It may be operated and sent against an enemy by a single man, who remains ashore, or on a warship, or in an aeroplane, and whose sole instruments are a telescope and an electric key.

It cannot be interfered with by adverse wireless waves, because it is controlled by a system of selective transmission.

If the wave length controlling it is discovered by an enemy, that wave length can be changed while the torpedo is in flight.

If—and this is perhaps most amazing of all—an enemy attempts to interfere with it by wireless, it possesses the uncanny faculty of pointing immediately in the direction of that enemy and making directly for him!

It is propelled by gasoline engines.

Can Be Used at Night or by Day.

It can be operated at night as well as day, subject to accurate control by an arrangement of tiny lights, so shielded as to be visible only to the operator.

It carries a searchlight of its own, which may be turned on and off by wireless.

The surface type will cost about $47,500 each.

The torpedo type will cost about $9,000 each.

The surface type has a cruising radius of 200 miles, at 50 miles an hour.

It may be guided 200 miles to sea by an aeroplane and launched against an enemy at the end of the run.

The surface type has a capacity of double attack. It carries a torpedo which, when the destroyer is in striking distance, can be launched by wireless. If the torpedo strikes, the destroyer can be turned around by wireless and sent home. If the torpedo misses, the destroyer, which carries an additional half ton of explosive, can be sent on to retrieve the error, in which case, of course, it is itself destroyed upon impact.

The whole system can be installed in nine or 10 months.

Small vessels now in the possession of the government may be converted into Hammond destroyers, even including some of the older submarines, although they will not possess high speed.

"It is the first time in the history of warfare," says its inventor, "that you can take a charge of explosive or projectile and deliver it at a target under constant control from the shore."

The extent of the control may be realized when it is said that the Hammond destroyer, in actual experiments, has been operated from a wireless station at a distance of 28 miles, much farther than a ship can be seen.

Don't Worry About Pimples

Cuticura Soap And Ointment

Will quickly remove them.

Sample Each Free by Mail

With 32-p. Skin Book on request. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. 21G, Boston." Sold throughout the world.

NEWS OF CONGRESS IN TABLOID FORM

Monday, April 10.—Senate—Debate was resumed on resolution to repeal free sugar clause of the tariff. Investigation was resumed in alleged sisal monopoly before agricultural subcommittee. Judiciary committee considered subcommittee report recommending confirmation of Louis D. Brandies to the supreme court. Rejected, 41 to 25, Senator Lodge's amendment to sugar repeal bill providing for duty on coal tar dye imports.

House—Discussion of rivers and harbors bill continued. United States Attorney Marshall appeared before a select committee to testify regarding his criticism of a subcommittee investigating impeachment charges against him.

Tuesday, April 11.—Senate—Transacted miscellaneous routine business. Sisal investigation continued in committee. House immigration bill favorably reported by immigration committee. Adopted resolution by Senator Kenyon asking attorney general for report on justice department's investigation of Standard Oil Co.'s activities it was ordered dissolved, particularly regarding gasoline prices. Rejected Senator Week's amendment to sugar bill to impose higher tariff on citrus fruits. Passed 40 to 32, senate substitute for house sugar repeal resolution, extending present sugar tariff until 1920.

House—Naval and military committees continued work on national defense measures. Passed $40,000,000 rivers and harbors appropriations bill by 210 to 138. General debate began on agriculture appropriation bill, aggregating $24,500,000.

Wednesday, April 12.—Senate—Adopted Senator Lodge's resolution asking Secretary Daniels for copies of correspondence between him and the navy general board which he refused to produce before the house naval committee. Defeated, 47 to 24, motion to eliminate provision for manufacture of fertilizer in time of peace in the pending amendment to the army bill for hydro-electric nitrogen plant.

House—Miss Margaret Wilson advocated a bill before a house committee to permit using school buildings for community forums. Passed bill authorizing federal government to accept ownership of the birthplace of Abraham Lincoln in Kentucky.

Thursday, April 13.—Senate—Postoffice committee worked on appropriation bill. Debate resumed on nitrate plant feature of army reorganization.

House—Hearings on the Alexander bill defining the powers of the shipping board begun.

Friday, April 14.—Senate—Adopted amendment to army bill providing for $15,000,000 government nitrate plant. Senate recessed until 11 a. m.

House—Disagreed to senate amendment of the house bill to repeal the free sugar clause of the tariff and sent the bill to conference. Select committee reported United States Attorney Marshall of New York, guilty of contempt of house and recommended that he be brought before the bar of the house. The house deferred action.

Saturday, April 15.—Senate—Adopted amendment to army bill to provide for federal pay for all national guard officers above the rank of captain. Resumed debate on army reorganization bill, adopting amendment requiring national guard soldiers to take oath of allegiance to President of the United States as well as to the state.

House—Resumed debate on agricultural appropriation bill. Annual fight over free seed distribution to the farmers was begun.

How to stop dandruff and loss of hair with Resinol

Here is a simple, inexpensive treatment that will almost always stop dandruff and scalp itching, and keep the hair thick, live and lustrous:

At night, spread the hair apart and rub a little Resinol Ointment into the scalp gently, with the tip of the finger. Repeat this until the whole scalp has been treated. Next morning, shampoo thoroughly with Resinol Soap and hot water. Work the creamy Resinol lather well into the scalp. Rinse with gradually cooler water, the last water being cold.

Resinol Soap and Resinol Ointment easily heal eczema and similar skin-eruptions. Sold by all druggists.

NEW FEATHER BEDS ONLY $5.40

6 POUND FEATHER PILLOWS $1.00 PER PAIR

New, clean, odorless, sanitary and dustless feathers. Best ticking. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for FREE catalog and our wonderful Free Offer. Agents wanted. Address Southern Feather & Pillow Co., Dept 1156 Greensboro, N. C.

FEATHER BED BARGAINS

For the next 30 days we will ship you one first-class new 40 lb. Feather Bed ($10); one pair 6-pound new Feather Pillows ($2.50); all new live sanitary feathers covered with high grade Fancy Art Ticking of 8 ounce. A. C. A. ticking; also one full size Comfort ($3); one pair full size Blankets ($3); two pair Lace Curtains ($2); one pair Lace Pillow Shams ($1); one half doz. Towels ($1). **All for only $10.00.** This offer is good for 30 days only and positively the biggest bargain ever offered. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mail money-order now and save money.

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DANIELS TRIES TO GAG FISKE

Refuses to Let Rear Admiral Read Attack on Navy's Strategy.

Washington, April 12.—Secretary Daniels' refusal to permit Rear Admiral Fiske to read a paper before the Navy League convention here today stirred up a wave of denunciation of the secretary in the meeting and drew hisses from one part of the hall. The admiral's paper, previously published in Naval Institute, an official publication of the Navy War college, was read by William Mather Lewis of Lake Forest, Ill. while the meeting cheered roundly.

Col. Robert M. Thompson, president of the league, read a letter from Secretary Daniels, denying a request that the admiral read the paper and declared:

Involves Constitutional Rights.

"I desire to express my sorrow that the navy department should take this narrow view, so strongly in conflict with that taken by the war department. This question goes behind a mere departmental wish. It involves the constitutional right of free speech that an officer of 50 years' service, acknowledged as one of the leaders of his profession, should be denied the right to say that two and two makes four."

"In the elementary parts of the naval profession," said the paper, "we do very well. But of the higher branches, particularly of strategy, we have little clear conception. If we compare the strategical methods employed by, say, Germany and us, we are forced to admit the German methods are better adapted to produce economically a navy fitted to contend successfully in war against an enemy. In Germany, the development of the navy has been strictly along the lines of a method carefully devised beforehand; in our country, no method, at least no logical method, whatever is apparent.

No Policy of Development.

Comparing the American navy with that of England, Rear Admiral Fiske declared it was "a coherent policy of development and wisdom of strategy establishd which, more than any other factor, has made Great Britain the mistress of the seas and almost the mistress of the world."

"It is true," he said, "that they consult the report of the secretary of the navy and ask the opinions of some naval officials. And the advice of these naval officers is not so valuable, possibly, as it might be, for the reason that it is really irresponsible, since the advisers themselves know that it will not be taken very seriously."

No Foreign Policy, Wood Says.

"If a Japanese fleet convoying troop transports should appear off the coast of California, or adjacent Mexico, with the command that we abandon our Asiatic exclusion policy or fight, and the canal was blocked, I doubt not we should instantly abandon our exclusion policy," was the startling assertion of Henry A. Wise Wood of New York, formerly a member of the naval advisory board.

"It may be said with accuracy that we have no foreign policy at the moment," said Mr. Wood. "With the destruction of our citizens while upon foreign merchant ships, we offer no armed interference, nor do we offer armed interference when our citizens upon foreign soil are destroyed, their wives and children outraged, their property confiscated.

Sees Possible Enemies.

Germany, Japan and Russia were placed by Mr. Wood in the active group of sea power nations with one or more of which the United States might become involved in war, while he put Great Britain, France, Italy and Austria in the passive group, in normal times there being no conflict between the policies of these countries with those of this nation. A fit naval policy for the United States required, said Mr. Wood, an Atlantic fleet superior to that of Germany, a Pacific force superior to that of Japan and protection for the Panama canal.

FIND RELIEF IN SIMPLE TREATMENT

White Mineral Oil Is Now Doctors' Choice.

Those who suffer from neuralgia, headaches, indigestion, insomnia, nausea, bad blood and general depression will be glad to know of the gratifying experiences of many Blade readers. When physicians like Dr. Arbuthnot Lane, the eminent London surgeon, and his colleagues of equal standing in America, endorsed the use of simple white mineral oil as a positive treatment for the ills described above, they did so, after assuring themselves that the primary cause of trouble was often auto-intoxication, a bodily misfortune induced by neglect of the bowels or failure to find the real remedy for constipation. They found that constipation is one of the greatest menaces to bodily health known to the medical fraternity, and that it too often is underestimated until a severe condition has set in. Their experiences with drugs and cathartics led to the discovery that these treatments often aggravated the trouble after giving temporary relief, because they saturate the system and make larger doses necessary each time treatment is found essential. Often, too, cathartics and drugs breed drug habits that are difficult to shake off.

But, nowadays, the situation is different. Nature's own remedy is known to us. Doctors wonder why it was not discovered before. It has been found that white mineral oil relieves the body of many of its ills by getting at the bowels in nature's ways and restoring their natural healthy condition. White mineral oil is a lubricator of the system. It works smoothly and beneficially. It is non-absorbing, tasteless and odorless.

White mineral oil is now available to all in its purest, most effective form, which is known as Lubriol, and may be secured direct from the refiners for seventy-five cents a pint. Lubriol is a health promoter that is pleasant to take. It does not collect in the system. It does its work and passes out of the body with the action of the bowels. It is good for children as well as grownups. Doctors recommend Lubriol. It is now a necessity to every household. Send seventy-five cents to the Lubriol Laboratories, 1439 Nicholas Building, Toledo, Ohio. A pint of Lubriol will be sent you postpaid, guaranteed against breakage. The editor of the Weekly Blade attests the financial standing of the Lubriol Co., so you may have no hesitancy in remitting by money order.—Adv.

DAVID DUNNE

by

B. K. MANIATES

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Continued from First Page

ric in abrupt and forceful jerks. A light breeze fluttered in through the window, but it could not ruffle the wisp-locked hair that showed traces of a water-dipped comb and was strained back so taut that a little mound of flesh encircled each root. Her eyes were bead bright and swift moving. Everything about her, to the aggressively prominent knuckles, betokened energy and industry. She was attired in a blue calico shortened by many washings, but scrupulously clean and conscientiously starched. Her face shone with soap and serenity.

Miss Rhody's one diversion in a busy but monotonous life was news. She was wretched if she did not receive the latest bulletins; but it was to her credit that she never repeated anything that might work harm or mischief. David was one of her chosen confidants. He was a safe repository of secrets, a sympathetic listener, and a wise suggester.

"I'm glad M'ri's hevin' a blue waist. She looks so sweet in blue. I've made her clo'es fer years. My, how I hoped fer to make her weddin' clo'es onct! It wuz a shame to hev sech a good match spiled. It wuz too bad she hed to hev them two chillern on her hands—"

"And now she has a third," was what David thought he read in her eyes, and he hastened to assert: "I am going to help all I can, and I'll soon be old enough to take care of myself."

"Land sakes, David, you'd be wuth more'n yer keep to any one. I wonder," she said ruminatingly, "if Martin Thorne will wait for her till Janey's growed up."

"Martin Thorne!" exclaimed David excitedly. "Judge Thorne? Why, was he the one—"

He spent his Sunday evenings with her," she asserted solemnly.

In the country code of courtships this procedure was conclusive proof, and David accepted it as such.

"He wuz jest plain Lawyer Thorne when he wuz keepin' company with M'ri, but we all knew Mart wuz a comin' man, and M'ri wuz jest proud of him. You could see that, and he wuz sot on her."

Her work momentarily neglected, Rhody was making little reminiscent stabs at space with her needle as she spoke.

"'T wuz seven years ago. M'ri wuz twenty-eight and Mart ten years older. It would hev ben a match as sure as preachin', but Eliza died and M'ri, she done her duty as she seen it. Sometimes I think folks is near-sighted about their duty. There is others as is queer-sighted. Bein' crossed hain't spiled M'ri though. She's kep' sweet through it all, but when a man don't git his own way, he's apt to curdle. Mart got sort of tart-tongued and cold feelin'. There wa'n't no reason why they couldn't a kep' on bein' friends, but Mart must go and make a fool vow that he'd never speak to M'ri until she sent him word she'd change her mind, so he hez ben a-spitin' of his face ever sence. It's wonderful how some folks do git in their own way, but, my sakes, I must git to work so you kin take this waist home."

This was David's first glimpse of a romance outside of story books, but the name of Martin Thorne evoked disturbing memories. Six years ago he had acted as attorney to David's father in settling his financial difficulties, and later, after Peter Dunne's death, the judge had settled the small estate. It was only through his efforts that they were enabled to have the smallest of roofs over their defenseless heads.

"Miss Rhody," he asked after a long meditation on life in general, "why didn't you ever marry?"

Miss Rhody paused again in her work, and two little spots of red crept into her cheeks.

"'Tain't from ch'ice I've lived single, David. I've ben able to take keer of myself, but I allers had a hankerin' same as any woman, as is a woman, hez fer a man, but I never got no chanst to meet men folks. I wuz raised here, and folks allers hed it all cut out fer me to be an old maid. When a woman onct gets that name fixt on her, it's all off with her chances. No man ever comes nigh her, and she can't git out of her single rut. I never could get to go nowhars, and I wa'n't that bold kind that makes up to a man fust, afore he gives a sign."

David pondered over this wistful revelation for a few moments, seeking a means for her seemingly hopeless escape from life a single blessedness, for David was a sympathetic young altruist, and felt it incumbent upon him to lift the burdens of his neighbors. Then he suggested encouragingly:

"Miss Rhody, did you know that there was a paper that gets you acquainted with men? That's the way they say Zine Winters got married."

"Yes, and look what she drawed!" she scoffed. "Bill! I don't know how they'd live if Zine hadn't a-gone in heavy on hens and turkeys. She hez to spend her hull time a-traipsin' after them turkeys, and thar ain't nuthin' that's given to gaddin' like turkeys that I know on, less 't is Chubbses' hired gal. No, David, it's chance enough when you git a man you've knowed allers, but a stranger! Well! I want to know what I'm gittin'. Thar, the last stitch in M'ri's waist is took, and, David, you won't tell no one what I said about Mart Thorne and her, nor about my gittin' merried?"

David gave her a reproachful look, and she laughed shamefacedly.

"I know, David, you kin keep a secret. It's like buryin' a thing to tell it to you. My, this waist'll look fine on M'ri. I jest love the feel of silk. I'd rather hev a black silk dress than—"

"A husband," prompted David slyly.

"David Dunne, I'll box yer ears if you ever think again of what I said. I am allers a-thinkin' of you as if you wuz a stiddy grown man, and then fust thing I know you're nuthin' but a teasin' boy. Here's the bundle, and don't you want a nutcake, David?"

"No, thank you, Miss Rhody. I ate a big breakfast."

A fellow feeling had prompted David even in his hungriest days to refrain from accepting Miss Rhody's proffers of hospitality. He knew the emptiness of her larder, for though she had been thrifty and hardworking, she had paid off a mortgage and had made good the liabilities of an erring nephew.

When David returned he found Miss M'ri in the dairy. It was churning day, and she was arranging honey-scented, rose-stamped pats of butter on moist leaves of crisp lettuce.

"David," she asked, looking up with a winning smile, "will you tell me why you didn't want to go to school?"

The boy's face reddened, but his eyes looked frankly into hers.

"Yes, Miss M'ri."

"Before you tell me, David," she interposed, "I want you to remember that, from now on, Barnabas and I are your uncle and aunt."

"Well, then, Aunt M'ri," began David, a ring of tremendous eagerness in his voice, "I can read and write and spell, but I don't know much about arithmetic and geography. I was ashamed to start in at the baby class. I thought I'd try and study out of Jud's books this summer."

"That's a good idea, David. We'll begin now. You'll find an elementary geography in the sitting room on the shelf, and you may study the first lesson. This afternoon, when my work is done, I'll hear you recite it."

David took the book and went out into the old orchard. When M'ri went to call him to dinner he was sprawled out in the latticed shadow of an apple tree, completely absorbed in the book.

"You have spent two hours on your first lesson, David. You ought to have it well learned."

He looked at her in surprise.

"I read the whole book through, Aunt M'ri."

"Oh, David," she expostulated, "that's the way Barnabas takes his medicine. Instead of the prescribed does after each meal he takes three doses right after breakfast—so as to get it off his mind and into his system, he says. We'll just have one short lesson in geography and one in arithmetic each day. You mustn't do things in leaps. It's the steady dog trot that lasts, and counts on the long journey."

When David was on his way to bring Janey from school that afternoon he was again overtaken by Joe Forbes.

"Dave, I am going to Chicago in a few days, and I shall stop there long enough to buy a few presents to send back to some of my friends. Here's my list. Let me see, Uncle Larimy, a new-fangled fishing outfit; Barnabas, a pipe; Miss M'ri—guess, Dave."

To Be Continued.

USE DIRTY CREAM TO MAKE BUTTER

Many Plants Charged With Nauseating Practices in Manufacture.

Washington, April 17. — Federal regulation and inspection of milk, butter and other dairy products is demanded in congress by Representative J. Charles Linthicum, who, in an arraignment of the butter and dairy interests, asked that action be taken on house resolution 137, calling for the appointment of a committee to investigate the truth of charges that milk, butter, ice cream and other products of milk are, in many cases, filthy, disease breeding and unfit for human consumption.

Representative Linthicum said:

"Milk and milk products enter more universally and intimately into human health and happiness than any other of all the foods. The safety and good name of milk and milk products, therefore, should be guarded by the federal, state and municipal authorities more carefully than any other food. Yet strange to say, somehow congress has given less attention to these, the greatest of all human necessities than to any other question materially affecting the health and prosperity of our people. So far as the federal government is concerned dairies, creameries, centralizing plants, and butter factories may be said to 'run wide open.'

Crimes Against Life.

"Under these conditions it is widely claimed that the most outrageous and extensive crimes are committed against the lives and property of the American people and the most stupendous frauds against the revenues of the government, and the good name of American made goods in foreign markets.

"If these charges are true then the congress ought at once to enact adequate laws for prevention. If they are untrue then there should be a definite ascertainment that they are untrue, so that all our people may freely and increasingly avail themselves of milk and milk products, known to be the healthiest and most nutritious of all the foods when produced and distributed under proper sanitary methods.

"I do not pretend to have personal knowledge but I feel it my duty to call the attention of the congress to some of the charges which are made against the dairy industry in this country, and to press upon your attention the importance of the investigation called for."

A resume of the charges told and conclusions reached by Representative Linthicum included the following:

Ship Filthy Cream.

Dairies, creameries, centralizing plants and butter factories "run wide open" so far as the federal government is concerned.

Filthy cream, often in a putrid state, is frequently shipped great distances to creameries to be made into butter.

An examination of 1,554 lots of cream shipped to creameries and cream buying stations showed that 967 lots were of third grade, i. e., cream that is dirty, decomposed or very sour.

Hoard's Dairyman (a dairy journal) says: "The large central creameries have been the chief, though not the only sinners in this respect. They have invaded the territory of the local creameries and forced them to let down the bars to all that is bad in cream."

A. W. McCann, New York pure food expert, says "that in a Chicago creamery he saw men pick up flaps of butter from the floor, dripping with dirty water, and put them back in the tubs and that the product was called pasteurized butter. He also says that in one Wisconsin creamery he saw rotten cream neutralized with whitewash.

Much of the fresh, golden, "June color" of butter, according to the American Food Journal, is produced by the use of annatto. Wagner's Chemical Technology, published in 1887, says that annatto is utterly unfit for butter coloring as it is frequently made up with animal excretions and swarms with bacteria.

Nauseating as are the charges of filth, another count charges that these products are among the most active agents in the spread of disease.

Tuberculosis is one of the diseases that may be passed from animal to man. Tubercle bacilli are frequently found in milk and butter. Hoard's Dairyman says: "It is now thoroughly well recognized that this danger is very much greater than with adults. The by-products are not the only substance that offer the means of carrying diseases. We know that some investigators found that out of 1,233 samples of butter examined 163, or 13.2 per cent were found to contain these organisms."

THE HEART

How It Acts In Every Day Life.

The human heart, in a healthy man weighs but eleven ounces. It beats from long before birth until death, in an average lifetime, about seven million times, allowing seventy beats to the minute. Every twenty-four hours this slight organ performs labor equivalent to lifting a ton of material eighty feet into the air. If the blood becomes poor, and filled with poisons from diseased kidneys, the heart is not only starved, but poisoned as well. It soon becomes exhausted and unable to meet any extraordinary demand which may be made upon it. Supply pure blood; get the kidneys to working; tone up the feeble stomach! Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery purifies the blood, relieves the kidneys and tones up the alimentary canal. Give the heart the food it needs and it will continue to work till the natural end of life.

People who have been treated for disease of head, heart, lungs, liver, nerves or blood have often been treated in vain, until they began the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. When this medicine had healed the stomach and cleansed the blood, the other diseases disappeared.

It will clear the skin; eczema, pimples, rash, blotches will dry up and disappear; boils, carbuncles and other evidences of tainted blood will pass away, never to appear again.

Ashtabula, Ohio.—"I used Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery as a 'spring medicine.' It was advertised to cleanse the blood and tone up the system. I found it just as represented and was glad I used it. I am very pleased to recommend it."—Mr. W. W. Smith, 601 Lake St., Ashtabula, Ohio.

Dr. Pierce's Medical Adviser, cloth-bound, sent free to you on receipt of three dimes (or stamps) to pay expense of mailing only. Address: Dr. Pierce, Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y.—Adv.

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AUTOMATIC WIRE TIGHTENER INVENTED BY ENGLISHMAN

London, April 17.—Chiefly for use on aeroplanes is a device invented by an Englishman for taking up slack in wires automatically and keeping them taut.

Recluse Burns to Death.

Hamilton, April 17.—Bent Timberman, aged 75 years, was burned to death early today when his home at Layhigh, six miles from here, was destroyed by fire. Timberman was a recluse and well known in this county. The origin of the fire is a mystery.

Russian Soldiers Mutiny.

Berlin, via Sayville wireless, April 17.—Russian soldiers at Nikoljewski mutinied and set the barracks on fire, 27 perishing in the flames, says a dispatch to the Overseas News agency today. The mutiny, it is said, resulted from ill-treatment from officers.

Compare The Work

THOUSANDS upon thousands of earlier models of the Royal are in daily service after years of use. Royal Master Model 10 shows the perfection of Royal principles.

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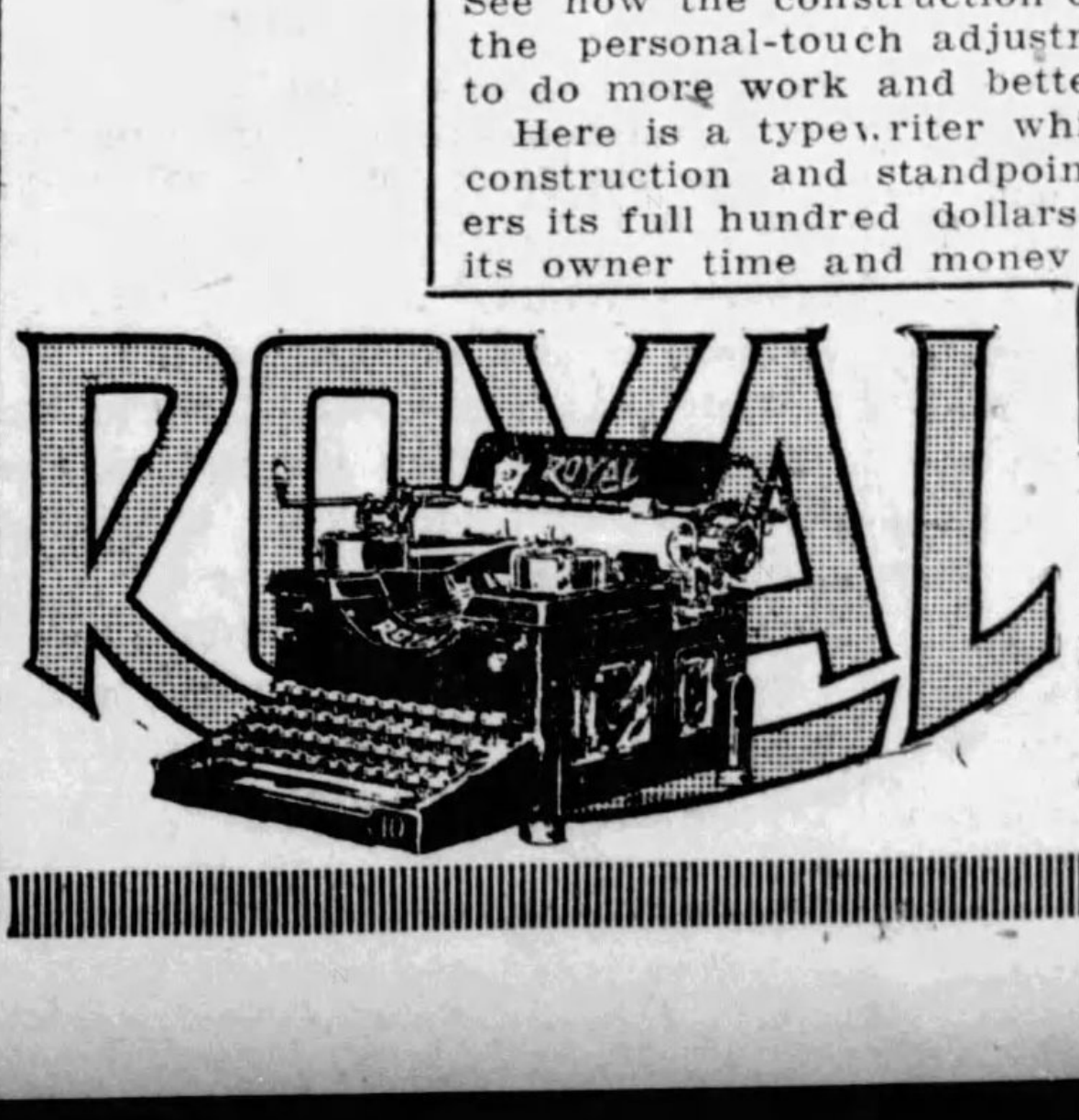

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TOLEDO BLADE

THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1916.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO........Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE.............Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover each week all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is one of the strongest and most thoughtful in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is specially prepared for the American home.

TERMS—POSTAGE PAID.

Single copy, weekly, one year, $1.00; six months, 60 cents; three months, 30 cents. Write for club terms.

Entered at the postoffice at Toledo as second-class mail matter.

The Weekly Blade has over a million readers a week.

Guaranteed Circulation

The circulation of the Toledo Weekly Blade for the year 1914 has been audited and is guaranteed by the Audit Bureau of Circulation, the recognized authority on expert circulation examinations.

Favorite sons are born, not made.

There are very few, if any, married gigglers.

Philosophy never raves when things go wrong.

Naturally a man of Colonel Roosevelt's clear vision and staunch character cannot reconcile patriotism with pussy-footed politics.

When the worst happens, if it ever does, pessimists will feel that they have been vindicated.

Mr. Bryan says he will go to the St. Louis convention as a newspaper man. It will be recalled that he went to the Baltimore convention as a resonant voice.

A model husband is one who wears overshoes to please his wife.

If haste makes waste, doesn't hurry make worry? Rhythmic philosophy should be consistent.

Ofter two neighbor women seem happier when comparing aches and itinerant pains than at any other time.

It is characteristic of the times that not even the kaiser's favorite son seems to be getting anywhere.

Something besides human nature seems to be wrong with the great body of Mexicans.

Mormons elect their leaders through "divine revelations." In politics "hunches" sometimes point the way.

Part of April's business is to rain, and maybe snow. What does weak man know about running nature, anyway?

The only way to make some people happy is to agree with them about life being a vale of tears.

Favorite motto of the fellow who is in bad: "This Way Out."

Maximilian Harden says Germany has learned the mysterious ways of Providence. Is Mr. Harden sure Germany hasn't told Providence what is what?

Villa is the kind of fellow who, if he hadn't a leg to stand on, would run.

There are times when a fellow doesn't know whether he is emotional or has an attack of indigestion.

Mr. Wilson, it is said, "is running the Mexican affair just as he pleases." Thought he was running it just as Carranza pleases.

Nearly all the favorite sons seem to be in the shade.

Every day is Arbor Day to the woman who talks about her family tree.

Having learned that Colonel Roosevelt is opposed to pussyfooting, Mr. Taft may adopt that method of thinking until further notice.

If the average man can live up to the few good things that are said of him, he is doing pretty well.

Mankind looks upon the hen as a machine for manufacturing breakfast food, yet her primary object in laying eggs is to raise a family. Her patience, under the circumstances, is magnificent.

The best eye-opener is a morning sunbeam, with a dash of tangy air, then a robin's song for a chaser.

Fox is about the only animal to which man cares to be likened.

Henry Ford knows that practically all the soldiers in the trenches would vote for peace because he financed the white dove voyage to Europe.

A hard drinker is lost when he ceases to worry about his red nose.

Everybody has a right to his religion, but the kind that uses a saw and hammer on Sunday will never become popular.

Fashion, having demonstrated what it dared do, is going to make skirts longer.

The only way to get any number of women to "walk on all-fours, like a monkey," indigestion or no indigestion, would be to have fashion issue a decree to that effect.

"A woman has sued a bakery because the pie she ate contained a nightmare." She probably expected canaries and white rabbits.

We must expect boys to be boys until they are old enough to fall in love.

The capture of Verdun has been postponed on account of the rain of shells.

There are men who have hard work to make both ends meet who were once infant prodigies.

Old Almighty Dollar, of which one used to read so much, is pretty modest these days, when he goes to the grocery Saturday nights.

Colonel Roosevelt picked out the right bird to inspire his critics. The guacharo is some croaker.

Because the price of waste paper has advanced, it is false economy to waste more.

Too often Joy has to stay at home and do the chores, while Grievance goes out hunting for trouble.

**done in a day than Inspiration.
Necessity always gets more work**

One of our boys in Mexico is soon to retire. Reference is made to Colonel Dodd, who is 64.

Taking Our Own Part.

Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg protested vigorously in the Reichstag against the report that Germany "now or in the future" contemplated aggression against the United States.

"Equally silly," he said, "are the reports that we contemplate the acquisition of any territory on American soil or in any American country whatsoever."

There is no reason for questioning the sincerity of this statement. But chancellors are no prophets. They have no way of telling what their governments may do in the future.

Nations are selfish institutions. It is their habit—some read it their duty—to look out for their own interests, whatever that may do to the interests of others. When Germany, or Britain, or France, or Japan, or any other power desires possessions in the New World and finds it convenient to take them, it will not look over the proceedings of Reichstag, Parliament, Chamber of Deputies, or National Assembly, and say: "No, we cannot do this. On such and such a day a speech was made giving the United States absolute assurance that the Monroe Doctrine would be respected."

It is all right for us to accept expressions of friendliness from foreign countries at their face value. But we must keep in mind that these assurances are for the day and hour only. We cannot know what the temper of foreign nations will be year after next. If our coasts are fortified, our navy in fighting trim, the army trained and stocked with ammunition, why then it will not matter much what that temper may be. These things will make aggressive nations think twice before they step upon our toes. But if we are not prepared against the vanishing of good nature, the schemes of politicians, the ambitions of princes, then heaven help us. We will waste treasure and blood struggling to learn to help ourselves.

Universal disarmament will not come in our day, or for many days yet. Until it does it is our business to fear God and be ready to take our own part.

Congressional Lost Motion.

Speaker Clark hotly resents the charge that congress is loafing. He declares that it is an industrious, energetic, highly capable body, proceeding with its business with dispatch.

Mechanics have a term which fits the case of congress exactly. There's too much "lost motion" about it. Speeches are too long. Debates are stretched out to interminable length. The number of bills introduced are out of all proportion to the bills passed, showing that it was never intended many bills should or could become laws. The official chronicle of the sessions is the most tiresome thing that was ever set in type.

If talk represents industry, then congress has no parallel short of some of those newly devised gas engines of high horsepower. If work is to be measured by the amount of printing matter given over to it, congressmen can put Thomas A. Edison to shame.

The speaker hears men bellowing and thundering. He beholds them waving their arms and breaking out in perspiration. To him that is work. And it is work, of a sort. But so also is "lost motion."

What the country wants and thinks that by rights it should have is a congress which will not waste time or money in producing legislation and will not try to make people think speechmaking, squabbling over parliamentary points and filling books with unreadable print are the same as performance.

Making Others Pay for the War.

Viscount Bryce deprecates the starting of a war of tariffs before Great Britain is out of the war of arms. Passion, he says is a bad counselor in framing economic or political schemes.

Passion, we may suspect, has had less to do with the scheming for tariff wars than the fear of burdensome taxation. The war of arms will have to be paid for. Taxes are going up now. They will go higher when the struggle is over and the nations try to meet the interest on their war debt and, at the same time, to carry on the work of reconstruction. Shifting and avoiding the burden will develop into a fine art. Tariffs will raise money and save a heavy drain on private incomes. If, also they harass and impede the industries of a late enemy, that will please what Viscount Bryce calls passion. But whether, after peace, people feel bitter or magnanimous toward a recent foe they will be entirely practical about the taxes and try, so far as they can, to make the recent foe pay them. Indemnities are probably out of the question. But tariffs, if skillfully framed, can serve the same purpose.

After War, the Deluge.

Europe is absorbing nearly all of its own products. Such nations as now enjoy the freedom of the sea are buying in America in rapidly increasing quantities. In nineteen months, the exports of the United States exceeded imports by three billions of dollars. While the war has lasted we have needed no tariff wall.

With the declaration of peace, we will see a complete reversal in the movement of trade. The enormous stocks of German-made goods, in home ports and those of Holland and Denmark, will be sent across the sea as quickly as they can be put on shipboard and the ships can steam away. The industries of England and France, now devoted to making munitions, will be adapted to peaceful purposes as swiftly as they can be. In all the belligerent countries, there will be enormous armies to disband and to provide with employment. The home markets, because of national impoverishment, cannot absorb more than a fraction of the products the revivified industries of Europe will be able to turn out. The aim of every country in Europe will be to dispose of the great surpluses abroad.

The necessity for the United States to prepare against peace is no less plain than that of preparing against war. Our low tariff is a peril. It cannot stay, or begin to stay, the flood of cheap goods which will pour through our gates and swamp our domestic industry if the gates are not strengthened.

The administration has indicated that it realizes the grave conditions that face us. But it has taken no action to prevent the disaster.

Tough Words to Swallow.

Lloyd-George, we suppose, is still to win the affection of the Unionist party of England. But he is much nearer to that goal than he was a few years ago. There was a time when a Unionist foamed at the mouth at the mere mention of Lloyd-George. The Unionist press, when it dealt with him, used vitriol instead of ink. In an old issue of a political magazine published in London we find the hope expressed that the gentleman would shortly "terminate his chequered career at the lamppost." The writer of that prayer went on to say:

"The abandoned demagogue at the Exchequer who is engaged in a breakneck struggle with his political twin at the home office as to which of these two mountebanks can inflict the maximum mischief upon their unfortunate country in the minimum time is so reckless and irresponsible that it is impossible to tell what he says."

In recent months, the "abandoned demagogue" has proved the great shining light of English statesmanship, the only one, indeed, which the harsh times have developed. He was the one who woke England to a realization of the terrors it faced. He alone has displayed the gifts at organization needed to keep the armies supplied with guns, ammunition, food and clothing. He compelled all classes to work together to save the nation. It is under his scheme of finance that Britain keeps its treasure chest filled and is permitted, from time to time, to dip into it to help out its allies. It was Lloyd-George who coated the bitter pill of conscription. It was he who made two political parties trot together in the same harness.

At some time in their lives, most men have to eat their words. We should hate in the circumstances to face the large meal set before the editor we have quoted.

Defeat for Senator Smith.

Undue significance should not attach to the victory of Henry Ford over Senator William Alden Smith in the Michigan presidential primaries. The vote was not, in any sense, an endorsement of Mr. Ford as a presidential candidate, for his friends had made it plain that his candidacy is not to be taken seriously.

Nor was the primary election a fair test of the popularity of the automobile manufacturer's extreme pacifist views. It was, more than anything else, a sad punch in the eye for Senator Smith, whose unpopularity with the rank and file of his party in Michigan is known of all men. There was, no doubt, a certain element of Mr. Ford's support which must be credited to his peace-at-any-price views and following. But beyond question the great bulk of his vote came from party men who have waited long and ardently for an opportunity to heave a brick at Mr. Smith.

There is no indication that Mr. Ford or his friends have any intention of accepting Tuesday's vote as anything but a personal compliment to him and there is every reason to suspect that they fully appreciate the part the senator's un-loving friends had in the primary result.

The Air Cure.

Following the disgraceful failure of the army aeroplanes in Mexico, the war department has promised an investigation and a reorganization of the aerial staff.

What is needed is not an inquiry or a rearrangement of office desks and swing chairs, but aeroplanes and aeronauts. The machines belong to the Tertiary age of aerial navigation. Some, it is declared, were of obsolete design when they were ordered. The army has had to make the best of them. Naturally, considering what the equipment was, there has been no more flying than could be helped. Army men do not lack courage, but there was nothing to be gained by becoming martyrs to a governmental policy of procrastination and trailing behind the times.

Secretary Baker's inquest can be dispensed with. The true prescription is efficient machines and skilled men to fly them.

An optimist is a person who believes that the prayers of the righteous availeth much and that Villa will get what is coming to him.

Colonel Roosevelt's enemies are kept busy trying to minimize the good old-fashioned American thrills that come with his public declarations.

Among efficiency experts must be included those bright-minded persons who make the excuses for high prices.

We can think of nothing less interesting in the way of reading matter than a string of "whereases."

Speaker Clark knows congress isn't lazy, because it doesn't go fishin'.

What's a Deficit When Votes Are Needed?

Thanks to the inspired fiscal system of the Democratic party, Uncle Sam's year's revenue to date is about $60,000,000 smaller than the sum of his expenditures.

But to Democracy just now, there are some things more frightful than a deficit. Election day, for example. So, in addition to providing for actual necessities, the dominant party is preparing a whacking big rivers and harbors bill and a public building bill oozing with pork. Congressmen have learned that a government appropriation acts upon critical constituents the same as chloroform.

To do away with pork, it does no good to change congressmen. You must cure their constituents of accepting a slice of the stuff in lieu of patriotic services.

AMERICAN RAG BAG IS EMPTY

Famine Caused by Cutting Off of Supply From Europe by the War.

"Any Rags?"

The once familiar street cry has been all but forgotten except in a few small towns in which customs and habits of the past generation still are adhered to. The old-fashioned idea of keeping a rag bag gradually has been dropped by American families. Schoolchildren no longer hark to the call of the ragman and count on a collection of household cloth scraps to gain them extra spending money. Rags, nowadays, either are burned or go the garbage-can route. The result is that there is a great scarcity of rags in this country, a very important product in manufacturing, and a serious situation has resulted.

The war has added to it. When Americans began to give up the rag-bag, thrifty Europeans took advantage of the growing demand for rags and saved them carefully. As a result, the imports jumped millions of pounds a year. Now there is an ever-increasing demand for them abroad, and the housewives of Germany, England, France and Belgium, from which countries most of the rags come, have other things to think about. Imports of them have dropped like a spent rocket and the rag market has soared to unprecedented prices while white cotton and linen rags are next to impossible to obtain.

Rags Have Many Uses.

Rags, although valueless for many purposes, are of great importance in the arts, particuary in paper making. Munition manufacture also consumes large quantities of them now. Woolen rags, not available for paper, chiefly are used for fertilizer; those of loose texture and not too much worn are unraveled by means of machinery and mixed with good wool to form what is known as shoddy, with which cheap woolen goods are made, while the refuse is pulverized and dyed various colors to form the flock used by paper stainers for their flock papers.

Figures from the department of commerce show how the importation of rags, other than woolen, grew with the abandonment of the rag bag between 1900 and 1913, the year preceding the war. In 1900 there were 92,382,162 pounds of such rags, of a value of $1,372,156 imported from all countries. This item grew in 1913 to 245,113,327 pounds, of a value of $3,413,165. During the fiscal year ending June 30, last, the imports fell off to 98,872,632 pounds valued at $1,572,909.

In 1900 Germany was the largest contributor of rags for us, sending over 68,732,109 pounds. Belgium was second with 13,918,213 pounds, and the United Kingdom third with 12,867,078 pounds. Then, in 1913, the United Kingdom jumped to the fore with 60,376,806 pounds, Germany was second on her heels with 55,280,937 pounds, and Belgium, Holland and Canada contributed a large amount each.

Deep and treacherous peat beds encountered in the construction of Berlin's new subway system have been bridged by heavy underground spans of concrete and steel.

ARE WE PREPARED?

THE GUARDS AT THE DOOR

THE ordinary American citizen believes that the guns of our harbor defense would be able to prevent a landing of troops on our shores, but the layman does not make a distinction between **harbor** defenses and land **coast** defenses. The guns of our harbor forts may be of value in opposing an attack upon our cities and may be of value in preventing ships entering the harbor, but of land coast defenses, we have none! There are 1,000 miles of good beach on our Atlantic coast on which an enemy's fleet could land, without the least opposition, any number of troops they might transport to our shores

We have no guns here; we have no railroad tracks capable of carrying guns to those points; we have not a single armored train in this country for the transportation of troops, guns and ammunition—the ordinary freight car under fire of an army would be almost useless. So far as preventing **armed invasion** of our country, the guns **at our harbor defenses** are absolutely useless.

We have forts at Boston, New York, at the mouth of the Chesapeake and on the Pacific coast. The gun range of these forts is less than seven and a half miles—four and a half miles short of the range of the guns of the battleships which would be sent to attack us. The main entrance of the Chesapeake leading to Washington, is one and a half miles beyond the extreme range of the guns at Fort Monroe. So that an entire fleet of the enemy could steam through, more than a mile beyond the reach of Fort Henry's guns.

The largest guns we have mounted on our Atlantic coast defenses are 12 inch. They carry seven and a half miles. General Crozier, chief or ordnance, who has been in the army 20 years ago, states that if we remount these guns so as to make greater elevation and consequently longer range possible, we must reduce the bursting charge or weaken the penetrating power of the shell.

These guns might be so mounted as to have a range of 15 miles. At such a distance the "angle of fall" is so great that the principal effect is obtained by the shell falling on the **deck.** If these guns were remounted so as to have a range of even 15 miles, the penetrating power of their shells would become practically nil. The penetrating power of the shell, reduced in size from 1,000 lbs. to 700 lbs., wolud be but **six** inches. Six-inch penetration power against modern battleships renders a shell practically useless so far as penetration is concerned. The explosion of a shell which penetrates battleship armor but six inches takes place in the air outside the ship. The real value of an explosive shell is in exploding within the ship, either after penetrating the armor or falling on the deck. In other words, for adequate long distance defense our harbor guns are all useless because of their short length and would have to use small shells if remounted to increase their range. Hence they would be relatively weak if remounted, for either armor or deck attack.

We are soon to mount two new gigantic guns of long range at Sandy Hook. These two guns are to operate in a single turret, hence it will will be possible to aim them at but one point at a time. If a fleet of 30 dreadnaughts and battle cruisers attacked New York, each of the 30 could move about at will, changing its location as often as desired, so that the turret to be placed at Sandy Hook, to be effective against such a fleet, would be compelled to get 30 different aim ranges at the same time for 30 different battleships. But the ships, moving themselves about as much as they pleased, could center their **150 guns at the same moment on the one fixed turret at Sandy Hook.** Thirty different battleships from 30 different locations could concentrate the shot of 150 guns on a single turret at Sandy Hook; yet it could fire at but one single battle at a time.

While these two long-range guns could fire 20 shots at 30 different moving ships, the battleships could hurl explosive shells upon that fixed turret. And all other coast defense guns would be useless in such a conflict because of their short range.

"Most of the guns that are mounted on our coast fortifications—that is, all those of the 8-inch, 10-inch and 12-inch calibre—date back to a design that was made in the early nineties and late eighties."

The good 12-inch guns made for the defenses of Panama, after having rested for months and even years on the Cristobal docks, are at last mounted; but our one big gun there, the 16-inch gun, which we have been told was so powerful a defense for the canal, is still unmounted. **It was tested in 1903** and it rested **ten years** on the beach at Sandy Hook. It is still unmounted and the carriage for it is still unfinished. When General Wood took charge he immediately called for blue prints of the carriage of this gun, but was astonished to find that the war department had never even made a design of the carriage. In spite of his urging, it took the department just two years to get the designs ready, and the carriage is not yet finished. This, in itself, is an adequate answer to Secretary Daniel's proposal to have **the United States goverenment make its own armor, manufacture its large guns, shells and ammunitions.**

Sunday School

THE WORLD'S SPRING OF HOPE

The International Sunday School Lesson for April 23 Is "The Risen Christ."—1 Cor. 15:1-28.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

What an excitement the world's keeping of Easter makes! New clothes, new gardens, new house cleaning, new decorations, new music; streets and churches and holiday resorts thronged; a high tide of business; a new spirit in the very air—verily, Easter is no inconsiderable factor in the world's modern life.

Anybody who pauses long enough in the bustle of Easter activity for any serious thought is likely to ask himself what is the real meaning of Easter, the Christian meaning. Suppose we decide that we shall not go through the great festival without definitely getting hold of the serious purport and significance of it all. Let us seek out the fullest and most authoritative statement of the Easter message that is accessible anywhere.

That brings us straight to the present Sunday School Lesson, the noble fifteenth chapter of First Corinthians, Paul's matchless summary of the facts and meaning of the Resurrection. Let me quote it, using one of the modern translations for its touch of freshness:

A Famous Argument.

"But let me recall to you, brethren, the Good News which I brought you, which you accepted, and on which you are standing, through which also you are obtaining salvation, if you bear in mind the words in which I proclaimed it—unless, indeed, your faith has been unreal from the very first.

"For I repeated to you the all-important fact which also I had been taught, that Christ died for our sins in accordance with the Scriptures; that He was buried; that He rose to life again on the third day in accordance with the Scriptures, and was seen by Peter, and then by the Twelve. Afterwards He was seen by more than five hundred brethren at once, most of whom are still alive, although some of them have now fallen asleep. Afterwards He was seen by James, and then by all the Apostles. And last of all, as to one of untimely birth, He appeared to me also.

"For I am the least of the Apostles, and am not fit to be called an Apostle—because I persecuted the Church of God. But what I am I am by the grace of God, and His grace bestowed upon me did not prove ineffectual. But I labored more strenuously than all the rest—yet it was not I, but God's grace working with me. But whether it is I or they, this is the way we preach and the way that you came to believe.

But if Christ is preachtd as having risen from the dead, how is it that some of you say that there is no such thing as a resurrection of the dead? If there is no such thing as a resurrection of the dead, then Christ Himself has not risen to life. And if Christ has not risen, it follows that what we preach is a delusion, and that your faith also is a delusion. Nay more, we are actually being discovered to be bearing false witness against God, because we have testified that God raises Christ to life, whom He did not raise, if in reality none of the dead are raised. For if none of the dead are raised to life, then Christ has not risen; and if Christ has not risen, your faith is a vain thing—you are still in your sins. It follows also that those who have fallen asleep in Christ have perished. If in this present life we have a hope resting on Christ, and nothing more, we are more to be pitied than all the rest of the world.

"But, in reality, Christ has risen from among the dead, being the first to do so of those who are asleep. For seeing that death came through man, through man also comes the resurrection of the dead. For just as through Adam all die, so also through Christ all will happen to each in the right order—Christ having been the first to rise, and afterwards Christ's people rising at His return. Later on, comes the End, when He is to surrender the Kingship to God, the Father, when He shall have overthrown all other government and all other authority and power. For He must continue to be King until God has put all His enemies under His feet (Ps. viii. 6; cx. 1).

"The last enemy that is to be overthrown is Death; for He will have put all things in subjection under His feet. And when He shall have declared that "All things are in subjection," it will be the manifest exception of Him who has reduced them all to subjection to Him. But when the whole universe has been made subject to Him, then the Son Himself will also become subject to Him, who has made the universe subject to Him, in order that God may be all in all."

Words and Their Meaning.

Instead of making an extended comment upon the passage, I suggest that the reader carefully peruse again these great words, seeking to comprehend their obvious meaning. Let us be fair about it, regarding language only in its ordinary and accepted sense. This passage means what it says and not something that a subtle and speculative mind may read into it. The letter of which it is a part was not written for hair-splitting theologians or fantastic metaphysicians, but for a group of plain people freshly out of heathendom, who had no doubt whatever of the resurrection of Christ Himself, but who had been troubled by doubts concerning the immortality of men. So Paul wrote to set these doubts at rest.

Of the Resurrection itself, it has been often said that "It is the best attested fact in history." It can scarcely be rejected without repudiating the entire Christian Scripture and the unbroken belief of the historic church. Some skeptics would put the Resurrection on a basis of hallucination, or would spiritualize it into meaninglessness. If so, then no words in all literature may be trusted to mean what they say.

Some Tremendous Implications.

The implications of the fact of the Resurrection as stated by Paul are tremendous. Spiritual life springs from the Resurrection. Jesus is not a mere teacher and example, to be ranked with Socrates, Plato, Aristotle and Philo: He is a source of new life within the breast of the believer. The supreme mystery of Christianity is how this communicated life makes the Christ and the Christian one.

All the reality of the Resurrection is pledged by Paul as proof of the resurrection of the dead. This is gospel for the graveside. Here shines the eternal hope: we die but we shall live again, even as Christ ever liveth. Take away the Resurrection and faith is vain.

Three of life's profundities for every Christian are found in the story of the Resurrection. First, there is comfort—the only comfort adequate to life's deepest needs. Then there is power, for a life beyond merely human capacity. And there is hope, which shines as a star into every grave, and guides all weary wanderers to the long home where lives and reigns the Risen Lord.

NO CAR FOR A MOLLYCODDLE

COME AWAY SAMUEL
NOW IF YOU'RE LOOKING FOR A NICE LITTLE QUIET PERAMBULATOR FOR THE WOMEN FOLKS TO DRIVE, DON'T TAKE THIS ONE! BUT IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR ONE THAT CAN RAMBLE, TAKE ALL THE HILLS ON HIGH AND TAKE THE CORNERS AT 90 MILES, THIS IS YOUR WAGON
WHAT UNCLE SAM HAS BEEN RIDING FOR THE LAST 4 YEARS
1916 ROOSEVELT MODEL
190 HORSE POWER GUARANTEED SPEED

—Des Moines Register and Leader.

HEALTH TALKS

By William Brady, M. D.

How to Sneeze, Blow and Cough

NOWADAYS the doctor has to teach people how to stand, sit, breathe, eat, brush the teeth, dress, work and play. We have offered suggestions about all of these things in this department. Now let us explain how one should sneeze, blow the nose, and cough.

A good, hearty sneeze is an excellent thing for the health. It is nature's own antidote or prophylactic against coryza and various other infections gaining entrance through the nasal mucus membrane. To suppress a sneeze for a little while as pending the conclusion of the sermon (preachers generally are brief nowadays), you make gentle pressure upon the upper lip upward against the base of the nose with the edge of the index finger. But to muzzle a sneeze which is bound to come, and for the sake of your health should come, you simply hold your handkerchief over your nose, thus avoiding the spraying of the atmosphere with infectious droplets, and perhaps saving your neighbor from catching your "cold." If you fail in this duty you deserve punishment quite as much as the impossible person who spits on the floor.

Most people injure themselves in blowing the nose. The wrong way to do this is by grasping the proboscis firmly between the fingers and blowing for all the world as though the intention were to balloon the lungs and burst the eardrums. The right way is by closing only one nostril at a time by pressure and then blowing the other. This obviates the risk of forcing infectious secretions up into the Eustachian tube and perhaps setting up earache or inflammation of the middle ear. Also it gives a more effectual clearing of the nasal passage. Also it causes no abnormal congestion.

Troublesome cough often persists long after the original irritation or cause his disappeared. Or a cough may be frequent, harsh, annoying to the individual and all about him, yet without noticeable expectoration. Take it from Dr. A. A. Pleyte of the Wisconsin State Sanitarium, the following plan is excellent for one forced to yield to the desire to cough: Fold the handkerchief into a five-inch square pad. Hold it over the mouth tightly, not loosely. Then cough. The noise is muffled by the handkerchief. With practice you can learn to cough almost silently—a very desirable accomplishment, too, when the sermon is tiresome and long drawn out. Besides, be it noted, this muzzles the cough and makes you a comparatively safe invalid to be at large.

Rescue Grounded Ships.

During the severe storm which swept the gulf coast last fall four British steamers and a schooner in Galveston harbor and Bolivar Roads, were swept far from deep water, Two of the vessels were left high and dry, while two others were carried nearly five miles from water sufficiently deep to float them. None of the ships, however, was badly injured.

The task of getting the merchantmen back to deep water was the largest salvaging operation ever attempted in the south To accomplish it five dredges and some 300 men were employed day and night for a period of six weeks.

In recovering two of the vessels a channel four and one-half miles long, 200 feet wide and fifteen feet deep was cut through the bay. In each instance it was necessary to cut a slip to the stranded vessel, dig entirely around it and then remove the sand and earth beneath it by hydraulic pressure.—Popular Mechanics.

Waiters Have Gay Fete.

The Waldorf-Astoria one night recently must have presented a strange look to the stranger, and the Plaza must have been a puzzle to the visitor. The transient at the Astor must have thought he was in a small town and the man at the McAlpin must have found fault with his Welsh rarebit.

Those out for a time were getting the worst of it wherever they went, so far as attendance was concerned, for the servitors of the gods were waiting on themselves at the Palm Garden. They gave a ball, and all the wealthy waiters, the real autocrats of the table, were there. It was some affair. In the decorations of the garden there were not only the colors of the rose, but there was evidence of highway robbery of the rainbow. The hall reflected the most gorgeous hues until the arrival of the head waiters. Then the colors went to sleep under the flash of diamonds, for blue stones and white were among the principal adornments of the head waiters.

In some parts of Russia gold has been mined without interruption since 1744.

VARIETIES

The meat packing industry of this country leads all others in extent.

Secretary of Labor Wilson began his career in the coal mines of Pennsylvania.

The color magenta is named for a battle which was fought in the year of its discovery.

Spain is credited with supplying more than three-quarters of the world's olive oil.

Colorado uses more than 2,000,000 electrical horse power every day to run its industries.

The number of women employed in Germany increased from January 1 to July 1, 1915, by 500,000.

The Baltic sea's wreck record is one a day—greater than that of any other part of the world.

In Wieliczke, near Cracow there are houses built of the salt which is abundant in that vicinity.

In this country from 30 to 40 per cent of the cases requiring charitable relief are due to sickness.

The United States revenue department reports that 8,832 illegal distilleries were seized last year.

The stilted plover is so named because of its long, stiltlike legs. Only one species is found in England.

Italian peat too low in fuel value to be used for heating, is being utilized in the manufacture of nitrogen fertilizers.

Shafts sunk into a coal field in Germany which had been burning several years revealed 18 veins of blazing coal.

About 182,000 acres of the Madras presidency of India have been sown in indigo this year, about twice the normal area.

Sailors in the British navy now utilize their spare time in making munitions, for which they receive no remuneration.

A German electrician says he has invented apparatus by which he can measure the ten-millionth part of a second of time.

Gold is being mined at a depth of more than 5,000 feet in South Africa, and it is believed that the shafts can be sunk 3,000 feet more.

Cocoanut planting is rapidly coming into prominence as a stable rather than a subsidiary industry throughout British North Borneo.

Electric smelting and refining are said to produce a steel more homogeneous than open hearth steel of the same general composition.

Quail hunters have nearly obliterated the birds in Missouri. Ten thousand quail have been imported from Arizona to restock the depleted coveys.

A lighthouse on an island in the British channel has been equipped with a telephone, so that shipping men can land and converse with persons on the mainland.

No other plant gives such a quantity of food to the acre as the banana, which is 40 times more than that of the potato and 133 times more than that of wheat.

In order to increase speed by overcoming wind resistance, one of the New English dirigibles has all the machinery and space for passengers included in the balloon.

According to a census bureau estimate, 30 per cent of the deaths in the United States are due to heart disease, tuberculosis and pneumonia, and more than 60 per cent to 11 diseases.

An induction balance has been devised for the purpose of finding buried shells in the soil of the former battlefield, so that the farmer may go over it safely with the plow.

Spain has enough coal in unexploited mines to serve the nation for two centuries, and a government commission will try to develop deposits and check an annual importation of 2,500,000 tons.

A process has been perfected in France for applying colors to glass by heat, so that stained glass windows can be made without fastening many pieces of glass of different hues together.

Investigation of sickness among men engaged in manufacturing shuttles in London for wood imported from Africa showed that the fine dust which they inhaled was a slow poison, affecting the heart.

Last year, for the first time in more than half a century, new railway construction in the United States fell to less than 1,000 miles. In 1914 the total of new mileage built was 1,532 and in 1913, 3,071.

The artichoke, whioh originally came from Barbary, is not a botanical species, but a variety of the thistle, which grows spontaneously all along the African coast of the Mediterranean from Morocco to Palestine.

In the British army a battalion of 1,016 men requires for its daily rations 635 two-pound loaves, 127 pounds of bacon, more than 31 pounds of salt and nearly 13 pounds of pepper, to mention only a few of the items.

England always began the legal year on March 26 until the change of style in 1752, the custom having prevailed from that early period when throughout the western world the year's present third month was its first.

In the calendar year of 1915, in which the United States made such marked advances industrially and in trade, the trade of the territory of Alaska showed an increase of more than $12,000,000 over the preceding year.

As every skilled hand is engaged in government work, Glasgow (Scotland) jewelers and watchmakers announce that they will not undertake to repair watches unless in gold-filled cases and of special value, and at two months' notice.

The public library at Seattle, Wash., has installed special telephone service for the purpose of answering various requests for information. The public is invited to make use of this service, and notices telling it so have been posted all over the city.

Robert Louis Stevenson's personal appearance was such that few would have believed him a Scot had they not known it, and once his strange aspect got him into real trouble, the French imprisoning him in Paris on suspicion that he was a German spy.

The increase in British living expenses, 47 per cent, since war began, is serious enough, but living expenses in this country are said by statisticians to have risen 42 per cent. in the single year immediately preceding the outbreak of the world conflict.

The phrase, "There is a string to that," is said to have originated on board a becalmed sailing ship. When provisions ran low each man fastened a piece of string to his last chunk of meat, swallowed it to appease hunger and promptly pulled it up again for future reference.

Bangor (Me.) druggists report the receipt of certain lines of goods which are produced in Germany. They were shipped by the way of Turkey and Asia to China, and from there to the United States. By the time they reached Bangor they had almost completed the circuit of the earth.

The Peace Page

FATHER'S SUBSTITUTE

MARTHA HOLDEN.

The usual crowd at the Interurban station seemed more than usually oppressive that day of the street car strike. Everything was in confusion; there were not enough taxicabs or jitney buses; the sidewalk before the station doors was congested by undecided or stranded travelers and by townspeople made [illegible] inconvenience of the interurban car lines. There were more crying babies, more raucous newsboys, more bootblacks off the key than ever before.

So thought Mrs. Gridley, as she climbed off the car from X—— in the late afternoon and meekly accepted her straw suitcase at the hand of the hustling little conductor.

"Let 'em strike," he had said to her, surveying the surging crowd from his superior pinnacle of a moving car step. "It don't hurt our lines none."

Mrs. Gridley seemed engulfed in a sea of helplessness. A large woman, and equal to club and church society audiences, she quailed in her own home town after a return frim a peaceful country visiting, at the confusion, the streams of walking humanity, the shrieks of conflicting autos and the thought of a tugging walk home with the suitcase banging against her freshly pressed side-plaits.

She elbowed her way into the station and back to the telephone booths. All were filled. Large men in overcoats were importuning people at the other end of the line for transportation. Mrs. Gridley turned away in desperation, or rather, with fresh resolution. She would check the suitcase. The walk home would then be perfectly easy. As she turned to the checking window, she was confronted by a small boy in large spectacles.

"Carry yer bag, lady, anywhere you want to go?"

"It's too heavy for a little boy like you," said Mrs. Gridley, who is interested in child labor problems in connection with club work. The transfer will deliver it for 50 cents."

"I'll deliver it for 50 cents," said the small boy, swooping down upon it without further resistance on the part of his large adversary. "Just tell me where you're going, and I'll fetch it there."

"To 601 111th street. It's a long way," said kindly Mrs. Gridley, looking down into an eager little face, old in spite of the clustering brown curls that encircled it.

"I carry lots bigger bags than this, and sometimes two of 'em, all over town," said the boy, "for the traveling men. I come here and carry bags every day after school."

"You must make a nice bit of money," said Mrs. Gridley, "to put in your bank."

The boy's brown eyes clouded for an instant. Then he leeked up smiling. "I would, but, you see, I help my mother out this way. There's five children of us, and my father don't get along."

They were walking together up the avenue now, the boy joyously tugging his burden and beguiling the way with much characteristic talk. "Do you know Rabbi Alexander? He speaked of me at the newsboys' meeting. It is because one day at the Interurban station I runned to help him get a good seat in the car, and he gave me a dime for a paper, and I would not keep the change when he offered it to me. I guess, though, I will be a lawyer when I grow big. I'm a Boy Scout now, but my father don't like for me to be. He don't want me to go on the hikes, but by mother says I can be a scout."

Here they passed a saloon, and Mrs. Gridley, alive to her moralistic opportunity, called the boy's attention to the sad sight of two drunken men staggering forth.

"If you manage to keep out of that kind of places, you'll be all right," she said.

"I don't drink nothin' but pop," solemnly affirmed the little old man at her side; "no beer, no whisky, and I don't smoke no cigarettes. My father brings home a pail of beer, but he don't get me to touch it, not me."

Finally the long walk ended, and Mrs. Gridley asked the boy to come in and rest.

"No, thanks," he said. "I must get back and look for more business. This strike won't last always."

"I'd like to know your name before you go," said Mrs. Gridley. "I might need your help again some time."

The boy promptly produced from his pocket a paper notebook and a stubby pencil. With considerable elaboration he wrote his name, "Moses Zubriskie, —— street," upon a blank leaf, tore it out carefully and handed it to Mrs. Gridley. "That'll get me most any time," he said, "unless I happen to be on a hike. It's great to be a Boy Scout. Good day and thank you."

Moses ran the two miles back to the station, but his day was far spent and he had yet a long way to walk home.

"It is all hiking," he said under his breath, "but it is different this way." He "caught" a traveling man and "carried for him" to a nearby hotel. That made a quarter more, and with a quarter earned before Mrs. Gridley arrived, Moses was taking home good money.

He ran much of the way, but it was nearly 7 when he arrived. The mother and little brother and sisters were at supper, seated around a table, lamplighted and furnished with soup and brown bread. The mother's tired brown eyes brightened at sight of her first born son. He ran to her and counted a dallar into her worn hand.

"It has been a fine day, mother," he said. "I'm not a bit tired, either. Mother, it is a Scout meting night. I do not want to miss."

They both looked furtively toward a shadowy figure in a dark corner of the crowded room which served all of their living needs. There was a sound of heavy breathing.

"Your father will not know," she said simply, with a look of dog-like suffering in her soft eyes.

'I saw him coming out of the saloon when I was carrying for a lady; we was walking together, but I did not tell her, mother."

—OUR— Correspondents

"To the fathers of the Peace Page: Good cheer to you all this lovely April morniing," says Jim of Kingsley. You very likely feel thae new life within you springing up to meet the joyousness of the season's greetings. Blades of grass are peeping out everywhere, songs of birds are heard and swelling buds are seen. Girls, give of your best that's within you to cheer your fathers.. There is so much need for love, just love, in this old world of ours. We surely have the one talent—the power to love. The more we use it on others, the larger and stronger it becomes.

Mrs. B. W. of Ohio is the mother of six real live children, as she describes them. They are two boys and four girls, ranging in age from 2½ to 14 years. She is eager to obtain the poem, Saved and Savior.

Green Granite of New Hampshire lives in a country of great extremes. In the summer they have very hot days, while on March 20 this year it was zero and much snow lay on the ground. She is interested in current events and likes to follow the debates between the militarists and pacifists.

M. S. of Salinas, Cal., invites all to attend the exciting events which are to take place in her town next July. Cowboys will be in action, depicting events as they happened in the early days. There will be exhibitions of broncho busting, riding wild steers and bulls and wild horse races. M. S., I want to thank you for the poems you sent, but those written on both sides of the paper are unavailable.

Living eight miles east of Salem, Ind., Mrs. O. A. of Indiana says the hills there are very beautiful when the trees are in leaf. The woods are choked full of wild flowers, which she enjoys gathering in the spring.

Reading is the hobby of S. S. of Maryland, who enjoys the serials printed in The Blade because they are clean and wholesome. She always pities the young man who gets hold of some of the "filthy rot" that is printed in book form, as books always leave vivid impressions.

Where Wood Hauler's Wife of Michigan lives, many of the children are kept home from school to work. Little chaps of 9 and 10 years are sent to the woods to cut chemical wood, some of them nearly taking a man's place in sawing. Large families there live in small houses, 14 by 24 fet. Eight or 10 people of both sexes sleep in a single room only 12 feet square.

Some addresses wanted are Roseburg, Ore.; Ronald Orvis, Oscar Baumgardner, Los Angeles; C. R. S., Ralston, Wyo.; maker of butterine, Velpen, Ind., and Puget Sound correspondent.

Mr. and Mrs. Lew Powell, 303 Spitler avenue, Dayton, O., would enjoy cheer-up cards.

S. G. Somers, Denton, Md., enjoys cards, letters, and would be glad to receive rhubarb and horse radish plants, as well as slips of hardy shrubs.

M. E. Bullock, I want to thank you for the good photo and the kind words. I have lost your town address or would write direct.

Fannie B. Dietz, Monroe, Wis., is an early member of our family. She was born in 1839, and The Blade has been in their home ever since the Nasby days.

M. F., Tennessee, is the mother of four girls from 10 to 4 years of age. The oldest is studying music.

FATHER'S DAY

This is Father's celebration, on this page, and I wonder if the fathers of our great family realize how they are really appreciated, though not much is said. I know, for I receive more letters each week from your real supporters, than all the rest put together.

The boys and girls of our page send in hundreds of little letters, and nearly everyone has some sort of loving reference to "my father, my papa, or my Dad." You are a big man to your child, whether he tells you so in so many words or not, and it is worth while living up to the standard he unconsciously sets for you.

The Blade this week offers the fathers of its page the right hand of fellowship. Let us hear from you now and then.

Be friendly. Tell us some of your children's jokes or bright sayings, or what you are doing to help them to the best as they grow older.—Martha Holden.

THIS WASHER MUST PAY FOR ITSELF

A MAN tried to sell me a horse once. He said it was a fine horse and had nothing the matter with it. I wanted a fine horse. But, I didn't know anything about horses much. And I didn't know the man very well either.

So I told him I wanted to try the horse for a month. He said "All right, but pay me first, and I'll give you back your money if the horse isn't all right."

Well, I didn't like that. I was afraid the horse isn't "all right" and that I might have to whistle for my money if I once parted with it. So I didn't buy the horse although I wanted it badly. Now this set me thinking.

You see I make Washing Machines—the "1900 Gravity" Washer.

And I said to myself, lots of people may think about my Washing Machine as I thought about the horse, and about the man who owned it.

But I'd never know, because they wouldn't write and tell me. You see I sell my Washing Machines by mail. I have sold over half a million that way.

So thought I, it is only fair enough to let people try my Washing Machines for a month, before they pay for them, just as I wanted to try the horse.

Now, I know what our "1900 Gravity" Washer will do. I know it will wash the clothes, without wearing or tearing them, in less than half the time they can be washed by hand or by any other machine.

I know it will wash a tub full of very dirty clothes in Six minutes. I know no other machine ever invented can do that, without wearing out the clothes.

Our "1900 Gravity" Washer does the work so easy that a child can run it almost as well as a strong woman, and it doesn't wear the clothes, fray the edges nor break buttons the way all other machines do.

It just drives soapy water clear through the threads of the clothes like a force pump might.

So, said I to myself, I will do with my "1900 Gravity" Washer what I wanted the man to do with the horse. Only I won't wait for people to ask me. I'll offer first, and I'll make good the offer every time.

Let me send you a "1900 Gravity" Washer on a month's free trial. I'll pay the freight out of my own pocket, and if you don't want the machine after you've used it a month, I'll take it back and pay the freight too. Surely that is fair enough, isn't it?

Doesn't it prove that the "1900 Gravity" Washer must be all that I say it is?

And you can pay me out of what it saves for you. It will save its whole cost in a few months, in wear and tear on the clothes alone. And then it will save 50 cents to 75 cents a week over that in washwoman's wages. If you keep the machine after the month's trial, I'll let you pay for it out of what it saves you. If it saves you 60 cents a week, send me 50 cents a week till paid for. I'll take that cheerfully, and I'll wait for my money until the machine itself earns the balance.

Drop me a line today, and let me send you a book about the "1900 Gravity" Washer that washes clothes in 6 minutes.

Address me this way — H. L. Barker, 1784 Court Street, Binghamton, N. Y. If you live in Canada, address 1900 Washer Co., 357 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

Only 8, Would Adopt War Baby

LILLIAN DAVIS EMERSON ©INTL FILM SERVICE.

NEW YORK, April 14.—The crest of enthusiasm, at a meeting held in the interest of the Orphelinat des Armees, at the Museum of French Art, was reached, when Miss Lillian Davis Emerson aged 8, arose and asked plaintively: "Please, mayn't I have a child? I think I should prefer a little baby, and I would like a girl."

The Orphelinat des Armees, called in this country the Fatherless Children of France, is an organization sponsored by President Poincare and other French notables, which cares for the children of France, whose fathers have been killed. For its work the people of America, especially the children, are asked to adopt an orphan, to whom they shall contribute 10 cents a day—$36.50 a year—for two years.

HAWAII DESCRIBED

Today finds me in the tropical Hawaiian Islands, 2,100 miles from San Francisco and just within the boundaries of Polynesia. This group of eight volcanic islands in the mid-Pacific enjoys, perhaps, the most equable climate of any islands in all the wide seas. To see these lovely islands, well named The Paradise of the Pacific, one should spend the winter months. Our American tourists rush through and see but little except along the beaten path. Yet, even so, a hurried trip to Hawaii is well worth the time and money. A two weeks' stay, or better still, a four weeks' stay, can be spent on the island of Hawaii alone.

The island of Hawaii contains over 4,000 square miles and is twice as large as all the other islands of the group combined, Maui, Lanai, Kahoolawe, Molokai, Oahu, Kauai and Niihau, and has a population of 80,000 souls. From its size it might naturally be termed the "mother island," but geographically speaking, it is the youngest, and is the only island in the group containing active volcanoes today. It differs markedly from the others in many ways. Topographically the island of Hawaii consists of four great volcanic peaks—two of them, Mauna Loa and Mauna Kea, reaching an altitude of 13,625 and 13,825 respectively, while Mt. Hualalai is 8,275, and the highest ridge of the Kohala mountains is over 5,500 feet above the sea. The higher elevations of Mauna Loa and Mauna Kea are above the timber line and are the highest mountain peaks of any island in the Pacific ocean. The composition of the lofty summits is mostly ancient lava flows and charred rock, tossed about in every conceivable form and quite barren. Lower down rich soil has formed to a considerable depth, and here are dense tropical forests, extending down to the lower slopes, to a line where it is not too steep for sugar cane cultivation. Then begin the green cane fields that extend to the seacoast. Every range of climate may be found on the island. The average yearly rainfall is said to be greater than on any of the islands in the group.

Hilo is the principal town and seaport. It is the hub of the island of Hawaii. While not in the center of the island, it is like Rome, where all roads from the interior, all steamship lines and the railway, consisting of nearly 120 miles of standard guage track, converge. The United States government will soon have completed a breakwater costing two million dollars, which will give Hilo a splendid deep water harbor. The city is laid out on modern lines and is an interesting town, with many substantial mercantile and public buildings. The new concrete federal building, now nearing completion, with the court house and several other pleasing structures, are located in park-like places, surrounded by royal palms and the spreading branches of the banyan and other tropical trees.

I will not confine myself to Hilo, so let me tell you briefly something that is to be seen in other parts of the island. To see the most in the shortest time, let us take the 9:20 morning train from Hilo, over the scenic division of the railway that skirts the seacoast for 35 miles, but is built on the high tableland and affords many superb views that will repay the traveler. After a noon lunch at the terminal the return trip brings you back to Hilo at 2:30 p. m.

You drive leisurely over a fine road, built through varied and beautiful scenery for 32 miles, passing through sugar plantations, where, at convenient places, are big sugar mills, surrounded by quaint villages. Further on the road reaches an altitude above the well-tilled cane fields and enters a tropical forest of tree fern until the wonderful crater of Halemaumau is reached at an elevation of more than 4,000 feet above the waters of the blue Pacific. Near the center of this great crater, which is more than seven miles in circumference, is the crater of Kilauea (Kill-away-uh), the largest active volcano in the world today. Its easy approach enables one to reach the rim and look down into the boiling and fiery mass of lava some 400 feet below and covering an area of seven acres. The visitor should remain until after dark to see the wonderful sight.

From the volcano the road leads southward through the open country of Kau (Kah-oo), thence through the Kona section, traversing thousands of acres of coffee plantations, passing many unique and historical places, including the famous rock pictures and the memorial city of refuge, until the bay of Kealakokua is reached, the place where Captain Cook, the great navigator, was murdered. A modest monument was erected by the British government several years ago to mark the spot. After a sail of eight hours I will land at Lahaina, on the island of Maui and be in the care of the mayor, the hotel keeper, the city marshal, proprietor of several theatres—all of which is combined in the pleasing persnality of Brother Freeland.—I. W. Copelin, Hilo, Hawaii.

THIS AND THAT GOOD TO EAT

Broiled Fish.

Each half of the fish should be brushed with melted butter and the halves then laid in a fine wired broiler and cooked, flesh side downward at first, over a clear fire. A five or six pound fish will require fully 25 minutes.

English Currant Loaf.

When making bread prepare sufficient dough for an extra loaf. When ready to be molded add to the reserved dough one-quarter of a cupful of soft butter, two beaten eggs, one cupful of brown sugar, one cupful of floured currants and one-quarter of a teaspoonful each of cinnamon and nutmeg. Knead well, adding a little more wetting or flour as may be necessary; form into a loaf, wet the top with water, and, when very light, wet again and sprinkle with granulated sugar, then bake in a moderate oven for an hour and quarter.

German Apple Cake.

Mix together and sift a pint of flour, a half teaspoonful salt and one teaspoonful baking powder; rub in two tablespoonfuls butter, then mix to a soft dough with one beaten egg and about half a cupful milk. Turn this into a shallow, well greased pan and press partly into it quartered and peeled apples, arranging them in regular circles. Sprinkle them with three tablespoonfuls granulated sugar mixed with a third of a teaspoonful cinnamon, bake in a hot oven and serve hot with cream.

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MERRY-GO-ROUND

Try To:

Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can,
Just as long as you can.

Object of the M. G. R.: Mental, moral and social improvement.

Father's Part.

I saw in the Blade last week that Father's day was soon to be observed so I thought I would get my letter out in time. I think that our fathers do not get as much praise as they deserve at most times they are not thought of more than to clothe and feed the family. Most fathers work hard all their lives so that their children may have a good education, and sometimes are not even thanked for it.

There are nine in our family and father has sent us to school until the three eldest, my sister, my brother and myself, have made second grade teacher's certificates. My sister and brother have taught, but I have not. It has always been my ambition to teach school, and I hope to do so next year.

I am 20 years old. My birthday is February 18. Have I a twin?—L. B. of W. Va.

Copper Ore.

The copper mine at Ray, Arizona, has a great incline shaft under a mountain, where there are hundreds of men working day and night, blasting down the ore, which is taken out by machinery. This is propelled by electricity to a crusher and is passed through the crusher and on to great overhead bins which have car tracks directly under them. Then an engine, coupled to a train of cars, passes slowly under the bins and the ore, crushed to pieces of an average size of hen eggs, is dumped into the cars and as soon as a train of 35 to 38 cars has been made up, away they go to Ray Junction over the railway, where every car is weighed, and an account taken of the tonnage.

Then after the weighing process, as many cars as can be taken at one time, are coupled together again, and shoved up a steep grade to the mill, which is situated two mile from Hayden Junction, at the town of Hayden. There the ore is dumped into bins again, passed through another grinding process, the waste matter washed out, and the valuable parts taken care of. This is turned out as concentrates, which literally means concentrated ore. Now it is ready to be passed on to the smelter, located next to the mill, and when it comes out of the smelter it is in large copper cakes of probably 80 to 100 pounds each. In this way five and six trains of ore are taken from the mine and processed every day. I have been a reader of The Blade for a great many years, and have always found it a source of enjoyment.—G. V. H., Ray, Ariz.

These process letters are always of interest, especially to our men. Write often.—M. H.

In Buchanan.

I have read the Peace Page and the good old Blade as far back as I can remember.

We live in the southwestern part of Virginia, in Buchanan county, the roughest part of the state. We live here now, but our home is in Smyth county, one of the finest sections of the country I hav seen. We can raise any kind of grain, or most anything we want to there.

The best part of the land raises from 40 to 125 bushels of corn per acre.

Buchanan county is one of the richest parts of Virginia coal land. We have no railways any nearer than five miles. Sometime this will be on of the greatest mining sections of Virginia. Coal is from three to twelve feet in thickness, and a very good farming section for mountains. We have plenty of fruit. An electric line goes through here with 88,000 volts. Lumbering is the chief occupation her now. — A. W., Va.

Helpful Opinions.

I live in a small town in central New York, near some of the Finger lakes, wher the scenery is all you could ask for.

What I wish to discuss is why some people stick to the old methods of farming and general business. I guess civilization is going too fast for them, while others follow it closely. Business management is, I believe, the best thing anyone can possess.

Hardly 5 per cent of the common business men have good management. The other 95 per cent are poorly managed and are failing daily. This can be improved by using modern methods of doing business.

Much has ben gained by reading good magazine articles, such as Office Efficiency, which was published recently.

There are several good magazines that are of great value for their articles on general conditons in all sections of the world. The Toledo Blade is a very good newspaper for all around use in discussing topics.

The next question is, "Can You Improve Your Community?"—J. W. R., N. Y.

Good topics. Let us, please, discuss them.—M. H.

Quo Vadis.

May I tell Daisy of the East an impression of Quo Vadis? I read the story long ago, and several years later, in a big eastern city, I saw it played with hundreds of people in the cast. But it was in a 10-cent movie theatre, while watching the photo drama of Quo Vadis, that this thought came. More than 1,840 years afterward, in the heart of a then undiscovered world, I should see by means of the marvelous cinematograph, Romans of a later civilization enacting the same scenes, on the same soil and and in the very ruins in which those martyrs unconsciously made such enduring history.

Those who have seen this play will remember that its settings are even more magnificent than the book dedepicts.

In the arena scene alone, in the old Roman coliseum, there were fully 3,000 people. The gladiatorial games were faithfully carried out, short of actual death, and when the great door in the floor, opposite the imperial box, was raised and 10 splendid lions came plunging and roaring up the steps and bounded toward the group of praying Christians in the fore ground, we people just naturally held our breath. Those beasts appeared to be actually upon their victims before a merciful flutter of the screen saved us from complete paralysis.

I think it takes a measure of courage to be a modern movie actor as well as to have been an ancient martyr.

I would suggest to Old Hayseed of N. Y., that, having already mounted his Pegasus, he stay on, and visit us in the mind's eye rather than trust in the vagaries of his "lil' old psychological Ford" during the spring rains. Let us know when you're coming. We'll "set an extra chair."—Jean, Nebraska.

Clear Tomato Soup.

In serving a clear tomato soup there may be added to it a tablespoonful farina tapioca (this is the finest grained) which is slowly cooked in the soup until clear. In serving add tiny croutons and a pinch of finely chopped parsley.

BOYS AND GIRLS

Our Motto:

All that we do
We do with our might.
Things done by halves
Are never done right.

The Mountains.

I live on the top of the Blue Ridge mountains, within about five miles of the Grandfather mountain. We have very pleasant summers and severe winters, although this winter has seemed more spring like, with a great deal of rain and very little snow.

Grandfather mountain is a very picturesque mountain, covered with balsam tamaracks and furs, and is 5,964 feet high. Sugar mountain is 5,289 feet high, taking its name from the abundant growth of sugar maples. Linville mountain takes its name from the river which flows in and around the foot of it, and has an elevation of 4,100 feet. The Blue Ridge mountains, on which I reside, is very beautiful indeed, being 3,882 feet high.

If I have any hobbies, they are reading and music. My pets are my father and baby brother. I admire the beauties of nature, and like to stroll through the fields and woods, looking at the flowers and listening to the songs of the birds.

Lets hear from others of the Old North State.—Alice Lovett, Montezuma, N. C.

A Mountain Trip.

I will tell all of you of a day I spent along with several other girls on the mountain. I attended the state normal school at Jacksonville, Ala., a few weeks last fall, before taking up my school this winter.

The girls' new dormitory there was almost completed, so about 15 girls and two matrons were staying at Atkins' Hall.

We decided to spend one holiday on the mountains. Jacksonville is located in a very picturesque place about two miles from the mountains. We arose early Monday morning, bought our lunches, and went out to the dining room and packed them in shoeboxes, a box for every two girls.

Finally 12 girls and two matrons started. We walked four miles and then began the climb. You can imagine the fun we had climbing. We were tired and when we reached a rather level place, we rested, and chatted awhile.

Soon we climbed to the top of the mountain, a beautiful place, where we could see Jacksonville and many miles of country.

We ate our dinner there, and, after resting, began the descent, taking some pictures with my kodak on the way down.

I am between 15 and 21 years old.—Erin Earnest, Roanoke, Ala.

SHORT AND SWEET.

Gideon C. Groom, Peebles, O., is a book lover.

Olive Davis, Independence, W. Va., is in the eighth grade.

West Va. School Girl better send her name if she wants to join the page. Her best friend at school is Wilma Mowery.

Byrda Price, Dandy, N. C., is between 12 and 16. Guess. She plays the accordion.

F. May, Stanford, Ind., likes cards.

Minnie Ham, Dandy, N. C., lives with her sister, as her mother is dead. Minnie loves flowers and has a garden blooming in summer. She loves pets and feeds 14 chickens every day as part of her home duties.

D. R. W. Orma, W. Va., has a sister who won a story book at the head of her class. **Write us about your winning next time, D. R. W., and send us your last name.**

Minne Perry, Echart, W. Va., can't decide which she loves best, birds or flowers.

Verla Benton, Bronson, Mich., has not been tardy for four years, goes to school every day, prefers history and geography, and is in the seventh grade. She has already nine certificates. Verla tries to be friends with all of God's creatures.

Bernice Keller, Meadville, Pa., asks the song, Keep Your Seat, Miss Liza Jane.

Mary Stewart, Reno, Mo., lives on a farm in the southern part of Missouri. She is seevn years old and in the 4th grade. She walks two miles to school.

Wade Dodrill, 15 years old; Charles R. Houghton, 17; Corbet Samples, 14; Ernest Houghton, 14; all of Strange Creek, W. Va., ask cards.

Esther Hess and Marie Hartfelter, age 14, of Cassopolis, Mich., go to school together. Esther loves animals and music. Marie likes to read good books. They will answer all cards.

Flora Matthews and Birdie Ball, Sevierville, Tenn., like music and will exchange cards.

Harry Smith, Butler, Tenn., likes books and is eager for an education. He has a 6-year-old sister, Mary, whom he loves dearly.

Ella V. Wilson, Heiskell, Tenn., lives on Clinch river in the Big Valley. They have a fine community, though not close to any town. Ella has many pets, a colt, a pig, a dog and two kittens.

Della, Lora and Vera are sisters whose last name is Yeatts. They live at the top of the Blue Ridge mountains of Virginia, at Mayberry.

Florence Campbell and Audra Owens, Meadville, W. Va., love to read, farm and ride horseback.

Alvin Nicholson, a shut-in, Glenville, N. C., has a crippled father. Cards, please.

POETS' CORNER

The Lips That Touch Liquor Shall Never Touch Mine

You are coming to woo me, but not as of yore,
When I hastened to welcome your ring at the door;
For I trusted that he who stood waiting me then
Was the brightest and truest, the noblest of men.
Your lips on my own when they printed "farewell,"
Had neer been soiled by the "beverage of hell;"
But they come to me now with the bacchanal sign,
And the lips that touch liquor must never touch mine.

I think of that night in the garden alone,
When in whispers you told me your heart was my own;
That your love in the future should faithfully be
Unshared by another, kept only for me.
Oh, sweet to my soul is the memory still,
Of the lips that met mine, when they murmured "I will;"
But now to their pressure no more they incline,
For the lips that touch liquor shall never touch mine.

O John! How it crushed me, when first in your face
The pen of the "rum fiend" had written "disgrace;"
And turned me in silence and tears from that breath,
All poisoned and foul from the chalice of death.
It scattered the hopes I had treasured to last,
It darkened the future and clouded the past,
It shattered my idol and ruined the shrine,
For the lips that touch liquor shall never touch mine.

I loved you, oh, dearer than language can tell,
And you saw it, you proved it, you knew it too well!
But the man of my love was far other than he
Who now from the "tap-room" comes reeling to me.
In manhood and honor so noble and right,
His heart was so true and his genius so bright,
And his soul was unstained, unpolluted by wine;
But the lips that touch liquor shall never touch mine.

You promised reform, but I trusted in vain,
Your pledge was but made to be broken again;
And the lover so false to his promises now,
Will not, as a husband be true to his vow.
The word must be spoken that bids you depart,
Though the effort to speak it should shatter my heart;
Though in silence, with blighted affection I pine,
Yet the lips that touch liquor shall never touch mine.

If one spark, in your bosom, of virtue remain,
Go, fan it with prayer till it kindles again;
Resolved, with "God helping," in future to be
From wine and its follies unshackled and free!
And when you have conquered this foe of your soul,
In manhood and honor beyond its control,
This heart will again beat responsive to thine,
And the lips free from liquor be welcome to mine.

Poems Wanted.

Butcher Boy, to Mae Haessig, Lewistown, Minn.

Beverage of Hell, to Mrs. H. Stevens, Woodburn, Ind.

"The old flag never touched the ground," to Dan Caveney, Greenfield, Ohio.

Sailor Boy's Dream.

The Hunter and the Ottawa Brave, to Homer Spargur, Hillsboro, O.

"Take ye my coat of royal blue," to E. C. Hartley, Dunkard, Pa.

Not Understood.

Easter Morning.

By Phillips Brooks.

Tomb, thou shalt not hold Him longer;
Death is strong, but life is stronger;
Stronger than the dark, the light;
Stronger than the wrong, the right;
Faith and hope triumphant say,
"Christ will rise on Easter day!"

While the patient earth lies waking
Till the morning shall be breaking,
Shuddering 'neath the burden dread
Of her Master, cold and dead,
Hark! she hears the angels say,
"Christ will rise on Easter day!"

And when sunrise smites the mountains,
Pouring light from heavenly fountains,
Then the earth blooms out to greet
Once again the blessed feet;
And her countless voices say:
"Christ will rise on Easter day!"

At Easter Time.

By Celia Thaxter.

Fresh airs through the heaven are blowing,
Soft vapors melt in the blue;
In music the streams are flowing,
And the world is clothed anew.

Life everywhere is waking,
And winter's woe is done;
Out of their prison breaking,
The flowers laugh in the sun.

Oh, look abroad! Oh, listen!
Sweet songs are in the skies;
God makes earth glow and glisten
Like the fields of paradise.

From the grass that is stealing slowly
To mantle the meadows in green,
From the crocus springing lowly
Where the golden daffodils lean.

Give thanks for the Easter gladness
With humble and grateful hearts;
To the rainbow's delicate glory
Spanning the vest of the sky,
'Tis the same old heavenly story
Of beauty that can not die.
Forgotten are doubt and sadness,
And the shadow of death departs.

In the Firelight.

By Eugene Field.

The fire upon the hearth is low
And there is stillness everywhere,
And, like winged spirits, here and there,
The firelight shadows fluttering go.
And as the shadows round me creep,
A childish treble breaks the gloom,
And softly from a farther room
Comes "Now I lay me down to sleep."

And, somehow, with that little prayer,
And that sweet treble in my ears,
My thoughts goes back to distant years,
And lingers with a dear one there;
And as I hear my child's amen,
My mother's faith comes back to me—
Crouched at her sideI seem to be,
And mother holds my hands again.

Oh, for an hour in that place,
Oh, for the peace of that dear time,
Oh, for that childish trust sublime,
Oh, for a glimpse of mother's face!
Yet, as the shadows round me creep,
I do not seem to be alone—
Sweet magic of that treble tone
And "Now I lay me down to sleep!"

Appreciation.

If with pleasure you are viewing any work a man is doing,
If you like him or you love him, tell him now;
Don't withhold your approbation till the parson makes oration
As he lies with snowy lilies on his brow;
For no matter how you shout it, he won't really care about it,
If you think some praise is due him, now's the time to slip it to him,
For he cannot read his tombstone when he's dead.

More than fame and more than money is the comment, kind and sunny,
And the hearty, warm approval of a friend,
For it gives to life a savor, and it makes you stronger, braver,
And it gives you heart and spirit to the end;
If he earns your praise, bestow it; if you like him let him know it.
Let the words of true encouragement be said;
Do not wait till life is over and he's underneath the clover,
For he cannot read his tombstone when he's dead.

How to avoid Operations

These Three Women Tell How They Escaped the Dreadful Ordeal of Surgical Operations.

Hospitals are great and necessary institutions, but they should be the last resort for women who suffer with ills peculiar to their sex. Many letters on file in the Pinkham Laboratory at Lynn, Mass., prove that a great number of women after they have been recommended to submit to an operation have been made well by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Here are three such letters. All sick women should read them.

Marinette, Wis.—"I went to the doctor and he told me I must have an operation for a female trouble, and I hated to have it done as I had been married only a short time. I would have terrible pains and my hands and feet were cold all the time. I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and was cured, and I feel better in every way. I give you permission to publish my name because I am so thankful that I feel well again."—Mrs. Fred Behnke, Marinette, Wis.

Detroit, Mich.—"When I first took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I was so run down with female troubles that I could not do anything, and our doctor said I would have to undergo an operation. I could hardly walk without help so when I read about the Vegetable Compound and what it had done for others I thought I would try it. I got a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and a package of Lydia E. Pinkham's Sanative Wash and used them according to directions. They helped me and today I am able to do all my work and I am well."—Mrs. Thos. Dwyer, 989 Milwaukee Ave., East, Detroit, Mich.

Bellevue, Pa.—"I suffered more than tongue can tell with terrible bearing down pains and inflammation. I tried several doctors and they all told me the same story, that I never could get well without an operation and I just dreaded the thought of that. I also tried a good many other medicines that were recommended to me and none of them helped me until a friend advised me to give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial. The first bottle helped, I kept taking it and now I don't know what it is to be sick any more and I am picking up in weight. I am 20 years old and weigh 145 pounds. It will be the greatest pleasure to me if I can have the opportunity to recommend it to any other suffering woman."—Miss Irene Froelicher, 1923 Manhattan St., North Side, Bellevue, Pa.

If you would like special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co. (confidential), Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

Questions and Answers

Rules—1. Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet, with the question. Initials will not do. 2. Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but no different subject. 3. The Bureau will not give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or firm, nor tell where you can buy anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4. We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5. We will not answer any question involving dogma or doctrine or biblical interpretation; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions. 6. Do not ask for replies by mail. If the question is of general interest we will reply in print.

Mary Baker Eddy.

I would like to have a short description of the life of Mary Baker Eddy.—E. S. R., Point Pleasant, West Virginia.

Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy was the founder of Christian Science. She was born at Bow, New Hampshire, in the midst of the strong scenic features of the Granite state. She was educated in public schools and by private tutors, and was always a student. She comes from Eiglish and Scotch oncestry, and had very renowned forefathers. Her father and mother were held in high esteem by their neighbors, and they were spoken of as being "good Christian people." She was married twice.

Mrs. Eddy was formerly a member of the Congregational church. She was convinced of the truths of Christian Science in 1866, as later enunciated by her, and began teaching in 1877. In 1883 she founded the Christian Science Journal and has written several books on the founding of a great religion, is historically almost without precedent. She was ever known as a very generous and public-spirited woman, her public and private benevolences being very large, amounting to hundreds of thousands of dollars. Her death occurred December 3, 1910.

European War.

Please tell what countries are now engaged in the European war and explain briefly the start of the war and causes.—J. M. C., Lowanda, Pa.

There are 13 countries now fighting in the European war. Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria, forming the allied central powers, are fighting the entente allies composed of France, Russia, England, Italy, Belgium, Serbia, Montenegro, Japan and Portugal. Portugal declared war on Germany in March 1916.

The European war began in August, 1914, when the German ambassador to France announced that war between his country and France was on. The real beginning of the war was on July 23 when Austria-Hungary sent an ultimatum to Servia demanding that punishment be meted out immediately to the assassins of Archduke Franz Ferdinand and that Servia suppress at once all anti-Austrian propaganda in that country. Servia was given 48 hours for consideration. Servia agreed to the demand with the time limit, with one exception. It was that which would have empowered Austrian officials to take a leading part in the punishment of the murderers. Austria then declared war against Servia.

Though the cause as given is the assassination of the Austrian archduke, it is believed generally that conditions in Europe have been working towards war for several years and that the assassination was merely a good cause for immediate conflict.

The next day, after Austria declared war against Servia, Russia notified the German ambassador that if Servia was invaded Russia would not remain neutral. Then several days were spent in exchanging diplomatic notes between Petrograd and Vienna, but without success. Great Britain proposed a council among Germany, France and Italy to mediate between the disputants, but Germany declined to take part. Czar Nicholas then urged the kaiser to exert his influence with Austria on behalf of a peaceful settlement. It is not known whether Wilhelm attempted to bring about peace or not, but he replied to the czar that Russia's action in starting the mobilization of its troops to aid Servia against Austrian invasion was making mediation impossible.

After two days Wilhelm notified Czar Nicholas in a personal note that the safety of the German empire compelled him to prepare for national defense. He proclaimed martial law and sent a 24-hour ultimatum to Russia demanding instant abandonment of all war preparations. When the ultimatum expired on August 1 the kaiser ordered mobilization of the German troops to begin.

In telling the intentions of France in case of a Russo-Germanic war the French premier declared to the German ambassador at Paris that France would be compelled to safeguard her own interests. Martial law was then proclaimed throughout France and mobilization began. The German ambassador to Paris announced on August 4 that war between his country and France was on. England asked both France and Germany if the neutrality of Belgium would be respected. France replied in the affirmative and Germany made no direct reply. The Belgian mobilization then began.

A German army marched into the grand ducy of Luxemburg, whose neutrality had been guaranteed by the powers in 1867. The next day Berlin sent a mesage to the Belgian government demanding passage through the country for the German troops. The reply made within the 12-hour limit was that Belgium would defend her neutrality by a force of arms if necessary. England declared war on Germany August 4 and began active mobilization of her troops when Germany demanded entrance into Belgium. Within a few days 120,000 English troops were landed in France.

Austria-Hungary declared war against Russia August 6, rushing her troops across the border. Montenegro joined Servia against Austria, and Bosnia was invaded. France declared war on Austria-Hungary on August 10 and England followed her lead. Japan announced her intention of siding in with England, declaring war on Germany August 15, and Turkey, which had first declared for neutrality, took up arms with Germany, declaring war on Russia Oct. 28.

Then Japan made several demands upon China and it looked as if that country would be drawn into the war, but the Chinese government finally acquiesced to the Japanese demands. Italy joined the allies by declaring war on Austria-Hungary May 24, 1915.

England closed the North sea on Aug. 10, 1914, and Germany began her submarine blockade on Feb. 18, 1915.

Florida Divorce.

Please tell how long one must be a resident of Florida before obtaining a divorce, and what the grounds are.—C. S. F., Carthage, N. C.

In Florida two years' residence is required before a divorce is granted. In addition to adultery, the causes for divorce in this state are cruelty, violent temper, habitual drunkenness, physical incapacity, desertion one year, former marriage existing, and relationship within prohibited degrees.

The Dark Ages.

Will you kindly tell something about that period of time known as the dark ages?—L. B. G., Spencer, W. Va.

The dark ages is a term applied in its widest sense to that period of intellectual depression in the history of Europe from the establishment of the barbarian supremacy in the fifth century to the revival of learning about the middle of the fifteenth, thus the middle ages. The last of the ancient authors was Bothius, after whose death about 524, the decline of literature became very rapid.

The darkest period of Europe generally was about the seventh century. The earliest sign of revival, however, was seen in Ireland as far back as the sixth. In the tenth Enland and Italy were in a deplorable condition of barbarism, while in France and Germany there was more or less culture, which increased considerably during the eleventh century. The comparative prosperity of scholastic learning in the eleventh and twelfth centuries was followed by a relapse in taste and classical knowledge, which lasted through the thirteenth and fourteenth.

N. Y. Barge Canals.

I would like to know something about the construction of barge canals in New York.—L. B. O., Athens, Pa.

According to the provisions of the canal referendum law introduced in the senate of the New York legislature in 1903, it was planned to improve the canal system of the state of which the canalized Hudson and Mohawk rivers were to form a part. The law authorized the issue and sale of bonds of the state amounting to $101,000,000 for the construction of a system of barge canals, having a bottom width of 75 feet and a depth of 12 feet, from the waters of the Hudson to those of Lake Champlain, Lake Ontario and Lake Erie, adequate for barges carrying 1,000 tons.

The Hudson river is navigable by steam vessels 150 miles to the city of Troy, and by canal barges to Waterford. The canal system planned for it to be canalized from Waterford to Fort Edward. The Mohawk at one time was navigable for 95 miles to Little Falls, and by canal from the Hudson nearly to the city of Rome. The canal referendum law of New York received the popular approval of the citizens of New York state. It is the largest canal improvement system ever undertaken by any one state of the United States.

The plans include the canalization of Wood creek, which flows into Oneida lake, Oneida river and the Oswego river were to be canalized as the result of the law as well as the Seneca river from Three River point to the outlet of Onondago lake, and thence southwesterly nearly to Seneca lake.

Methodist Church South.

Please tell about the separation of the Methodist Episcopal church in this country.—E. B. M., Boone, N. C.

The formation of the Methodist Church South occurred in 1844. Bishop James O. Andrew, a native of the south and a man of unbounded personal popularity, became, through marriage, complicated with slavery. The anti-slavery of the north and part of the west would not brook this in a bishop, and in the general conference of 1844 there were introduced resolutions of protest and censure of different degrees of strength and offensiveness of the southern members in the conference.

During the discussion radically different views of the constitutional rights of bishops came into view. After a debate which attracted the attention of the whole country the following was passed: "That it is in the sense of this General Conference that he (Bishop Andrew) desist from the exercise of this office (that of general superintendent) so long as this impediment (his connection with slavery) remains." Nearly all of the votes for the resolution were from the free and nearly all against it were from the slave-holding states. The result was that the Southern Conferences established a distinct religious communion under the name of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. The two denominations have long been on increasingly friendly terms and are now, through commissios, engaged in perfecting a hymnal and an order of service to be used in common.

Chess.

Please explain in these columns the way the game of chess is played. R. G., Jackson Summit, Pa.

Chess is a well known game of great antiquity and of Eastern origin. The game is played by two persons on a board of 64 squares in eight rows of eight squares each, alternately black and white. Each player has 16 men; eight, known as pawns, are of the lowest grade; the other eight are of various grades. They are king and queen, two bishops, two knights and two rooks or castles. The board must be played so that each player shall have a white square to his right hand. The men are then set upon the two rows of squares next to the players; the pawns on the second row, leaving between each side four unoccupied rows. The king and queen occupy the central squares facing the corresponding pieces on the opposite side. The queen always occupies a square of her own color. The bishops are next the king and queen, the knights next the bishops and the rooks on the corner squares. The men standing on the king's or the queen's side of the board are named respectively king's and queen's men. The pawns are named from the pieces in front of which they stand.

In chess, the men capture by occupying the position of the captured men, which is removed. The ordinary move of the pawn is one square straight forward; a pawn never moves backward. The first time a pawn is played it may be moved forward one square or two; but in capturing a piece the pawn moves diagonally one square. When a pawn reaches the eigthth square, it must be exchanged. The player may choose any piece except the king, but the queen is generally the piece chosen. This is called queening a pawn and a player may have several queens. The rook moves in any direction and for any distance that is open along either its row or its file. The bishops are unlimited in range and move diagonally either backward or forward. The queen is the most powerful piece on the board and can move any distance or direction in a straight line. The king is, at once, the weakest and the most valuable on the board. In point of direction he is as free as the queen, but for distance he is limited to the adjacent squares. Standing on any central square, he commands the eight squares around him and no more. The knight never moves in a straight line. His move is limited to two squares at a time, one forward or backward and one diagonally, and he can leap over any man occupying an intermediate square. All captures in chess are optional.

The definite aim in chess is the checkmating of the opposing king. The king cannot be taken, he can only be in such a position that if it were any other piece he would be taken. It is a fundamental rule of the game that a king cannot be moved into a check. When the king can no longer be defended on being checked by the adversary, the game is lost, and the adversary announces this by saying "check-mate." When a king is placed so that he cannot move without going into check, and no other man can be moved without exposing him, the game is considered drawn.

Coral Reefs.

Please give an explanation in this department of the formation of coral. —W. B., Marshalltown, Ia.

The coral reefs and islands are formed from the skeleton of an animal known as the coral polyps. The reef building corals are known as the Madrepora and Maeandrina. There is but little known concerning the rapidity of growth of the corals. One observed at Key West grew half an inch in a year, and another found on the wreck of an old vessel grew about three inches in a year. The corals are confined to waters in which the temperature does not fall below 68 degrees in winter. They are abundant in the West Indies and on the central Pacific coast. Coral reefs are divided into fringing, barrier and circular. They do not occur below 15 or 20 fathoms and are from 50 to 75 feet in thickness.

Wintergreen Oil.

I noticed in this department that F. G. J. of Three Oaks, Mich., wanted to find out how to get the oil out of wintergreen. I am contributing a description of the method I used.—E. W. O.

Oil is distilled from wintergreen the same as peppermint oil is taken from peppermint. One method is to take a common wash boiler, solder to the top a one and one-half inch pipe and make the top airtight, securing it so the steam can escape only through the pipe. This pipe should have many elbows so that the steam can pass through about 10 or 12 feet of pipe into a barrel of water, which will condense the steam as soon as it comes from the boiler. The water must be kept cool enough to condense all the steam passing through the pipe.

Then fill the boiler one-third full of water and the rest with wintergreen. After connecting all the pipes boil the wintergreen and water in the boiler, leaving the condensed water run into a receiver can with a hole in the bottom to draw off the water after the oil comes to the top. Dip the oil off the top, taking care not to get any water mixed with it. The pipe can be reduced in diameter toward the outlet so that the steam will not escape too fast. Be sure not to let the boiler boil dry as you will lose the remainder of the wintergreen in the boiler You can tell when the oil is all distilled from the wintergreen by catching the distilled water in a spoon, and if there is no oil on the water in the spoon the boiler is ready to empty and refill.

Neal Dow.

I would appreciate it if you would publish a brief biography of Neal Dow.—R. T., Montrose, Mich.

Neal Dow, the American temperance reformer, was born March 20, 1804, and died October 2, 1897. This great temperance worker was the author of the bill which prohibited the manufacture and the sale of intoxicating liquors in the state of Maine. During the civil war Dow was colonel of a Maine regiment and brigadier general of volunteers. In 1880 the Prohibition party nominated him as a candidate for President of the United States.

Miscellaneous.

M. J. F., Montrose, Col.—Boston is the city whose main street was laid out along a calf path.

H. L. G., Dallas, W. V.—John Fox, Jr. wrote the book entitled The Trail of the Lonesome Pine, while Eugene Walter produced the play of the same name, which was taken from the book a few years later.

J. R. H., Kansas, Ill.—Write to John McElroy of the National Tribune at Washington, D. C., the author of the book on Andersonville prison.

A. A. S., Olney, Ill.—Write to the Press Publishing company, Pultizer Building, New York, for a copy of the World Almanac.

G. S., Onanway, Mich.—A biography of Booker T. Washington was published in the issue of February 17.

D. L. D., Claypool, Ind. and W. O. M., LaFollette, Tenn.—The latest figures give the population of New York as 5,253,885 and that of London as 4,522,964.

E. G., Brutus, Mich.—We know of no such law as you mention.

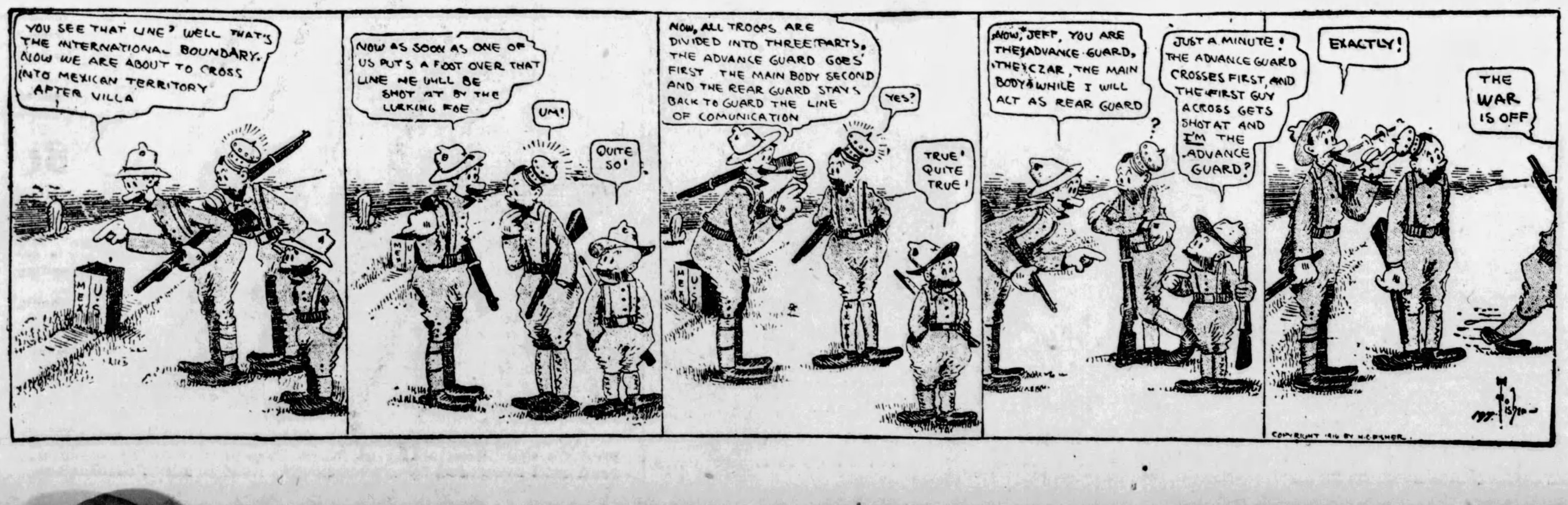
C. R. R., Farmington, W. Va.—Our references do not contain any information concerning the life of Frank W. Fitz. We have made this same statement several times recently.

G. L. P., Belmont, Ohio—We cannot furnish you with the copy of Blaine's speech made shortly after his defeat in the presidential election.

T. J. J., Belington, W. Va.—Write to the department of agriculture at Washington, D. C., for the information you want concerning road building.

V. E., Tazewell, Tenn.—The causes of the European war were printed in this department on February 3. We cannot repeat the article so soon afterwards.

No Money In Advance
This Marvelous CAMERA On FREE Trial!
Only 10,000 of these marvelous, instantaneous picture-taking and making cameras to be sent out absolutely on approval without a penny in advance just to prove that it is the most wonderful invention—the camera sensation of the age. So you must send for it quick! Just think of it—the new Mandel-ette
TAKES AND MAKES Finished Pictures Instantly
You press the button, drop card in developer and in one minute take out a perfect, finished post card photo 2½x3½ inches in size. Camera, itself, is about 4½x5x7 inches. Loads in daylight 16 to 50 post cards at one time.
No Films—No Plates—No Dark Room
Not a bit of the muss and bother of the ordinary kodak or camera. It is instantaneous photography. Universal focus lens produces sharp pictures at all distances. Pictures develop and print automatically. Can't over-develop; results simply amazing.
We Trust You
No difference who you are, where you live or what your age, we will send you the complete "Mandel-ette" outfit absolutely on approval and give you 10 days to test it. If not satisfactory return it. But when you see what elegant pictures it takes—so quick, so easy, with no trouble at all—if you wish to keep it you simply send us $1 per month until our special price of $5 is paid.
Easy Payments—No References
No red tape of any kind. Monthly payments so small you'll not notice them. Lots of fun and big profits.
No Experience Required
Plain instructions and everything complete with outfit so you can begin taking pictures the moment it arrives. We guarantee that even a child can operate it. Mail coupon right now. No risk or obligation to keep camera.
The Chicago Ferrotype Co.,
Desk 274 Ferrotype Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
Send me at once one complete model Mandel-ette Camera outfit including supply of post cards and instructions. I agree to examine and test it thoroughly and if satisfied keep it and pay you $1 a month until your special price of $5 is paid. Otherwise I will return it at the end of 10 days.
Name.............................
St. and No.............................
Town.............................State.............


MUTT AND JEFF Jeff' Going Back; Back Where? Back From the Front

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By "Bud" Fisher

YOU SEE THAT LINE? WELL THAT'S THE INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY. NOW WE ARE ABOUT TO CROSS INTO MEXICAN TERRITORY AFTER VILLA
MEX U.S.
NOW AS SOON AS ONE OF US PUTS A FOOT OVER THAT LINE WE WILL BE SHOT AT BY THE LURKING FOE
UM!
QUITE SO!
NOW, ALL TROOPS ARE DIVIDED INTO THREE PARTS, THE ADVANCE GUARD GOES FIRST THE MAIN BODY SECOND AND THE REAR GUARD STAYS BACK TO GUARD THE LINE OF COMUNICATION
YES?
TRUE! QUITE TRUE!
NOW, JEFF, YOU ARE THE ADVANCE GUARD, THE CZAR, THE MAIN BODY & WHILE I WILL ACT AS REAR GUARD
?
JUST A MINUTE! THE ADVANCE GUARD CROSSES FIRST, AND THE FIRST GUY ACROSS GETS SHOT AT AND I'M THE ADVANCE GUARD?
EXACTLY!
THE WAR IS OFF
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A Country as Big as Vermont, With a Mild Climate, and All Right in Our Own Alaska

Frank Carpenter Tells Blade Readers About the Wonderful Kenai Peninsula—Moose, Bear and Deer to Be Had for the Hunting.

(Copyright, 1916, by Frank G. Carpenter.)

Sunrise, Kenai Peninsula.

FOR the past week I have been traveling over the Kenai peninsula. It is the first patch of our big territory to be opened by the new railway and it is destined to be one of the thickly settled states of the Alaska of the future. I say states. The time will come when Alaska will be divided. It will have its own states and territories. Each district will have its local industries, its own interests and its own population. I have already shown how southeastern Alaska, a country as big as South Caroline, is already discussing the possibility of breaking away and managing its affairs as an independent political entity. It wants a governor, a legislature and officials of its own who shall have nothing to do with the rest of Alaska. The same will eventually be true of the Tanana valley, of the Yukon valley and of the Kuskokwim region Seward peninsula will some time be a territory, and so will the Aleutian islands and the Alaskan peninsula. Another great territory of the future will be the arctic province north of the Rocky mountains. This contains 150,000 square miles, having an area of more than three times that of the state of New York. But all this is for the far future. The Kenai peninsula is a land of the living present.

Suppose you had a country one-fifth again as large as Massachusetts and as wild and as virgin as Massachusetts was when the Pilgrims first landed. Suppose it had as much good land as Massachusetts, that it had warmer winters and cooler summers, and that the rainfall was sufficient to raise hardy crops. Suppose the country was one of surpassing beauty; that it had rivers and lakes and beautiful valleys, with mountains equal to the Alps in their grandeur and with glaciers surpassing any known to the continent of Europe. Let the country be one of big game of moose, bear and deer, of wild fowl of all kinds and of fish without number. Suppose that this country was to be cut by a government railroad running through it from one end to the other, and was to be connected by fast steamers with some of the busiest United States ports. Wouldn't you want to know more about it

Well, I can tell you something, but not a great deal. I have crossed the peninsula from Resurrection bay to Turnagain Arm within the past seven days. I started at Seward and went as far as Mile 29 on the Alaska Northern railway. I there took horses and crossed the mountains over the Moose pass, and am now at the little mining camp of Sunrise, not far from the eastern end of the Turnagain Arm. Much of my journey has been on foot, and I have not seen a dozen people while on the way. The peninsula is almost uninhabited. The country has hardly been prospected, and there are parts of the interior that have never been trodden by the foot of white man. My trip was over some of the best-worn trails, and the information I have concerning the rest of the peninsula comes from the recent explorations of our government scientists, from the miners and prospectors I have met and from the engineers, geologists and agriculturists who have been gathering information in connection with the opening up of the peninsula by the new railroad.

If you will take your map of Alaska you will see where the place lies. The Kenai peninsula is in the heart of the south-central coast, a great body of land that hangs down, as it were, from the coast range into the Pacific ocean. It is bounded on the east by Prince William Sound, and on the west by Cook inlet, from which, at the north, Turnagain Arm extends far into the land. It is only about 10 miles or so from the end of Turnagain Arm across the country to one of the inlets of Prince William Sound, and at the end of that arm is almost directly north of Resurrection bay, on which Seward is situated. The Alaska Northern railroad, which the government has bought, connects these two points. The total length of the peninsula, from northeast to southwest is about 150 miles, and its width, in places, is from 50 to 75 miles. It is 71 miles along the line of the railroad from Seward to Turnagain Arm. The peninsula has altogether an area of 9,500 miles, being of just about the size of Vermont.

This region on the east is one of high mountains and broad valleys; on the west is a great lowland plain that slopes down to Cook inlet. At Seward you are in the heart of the Kenai mountains. This range is about as high as the Alleghenies, with some peaks that pierce the clouds above the altitude of Mount Washington. Many of them are snow-capped and some have magnificent glaciers. There are a half dozen glaciers in sight of the harbor of Seward, and one sees many others on his way north by railroad.

The peninsula is well watered. The rivers rise in the mountains, and most of them flow to the west into Cook inlet. The Kenai and the Kasilof, two of the largest, pass through lakes of considerable size and flow thence in an easy course down to the sea. They go over what is known as the Kenai lowland. This is a plateau from 50 to 200 feet high, which runs from Cook inlet eastward to the mountains.

I wish I could take you over the railroad from Seward, north to Kenai lake. It is one of the wonder rides of the world. You go up the valley, which ends in Resurretcion bay, amid the most magnificent of mountains. The mountains begin right at the sea. It is as though Switzerland came down to the ocean and you could ride under its glaciers and snows through valleys and hillsides of the greenest of green. There are rushing streams and winding lakes. There are great canyons and forest-clad cliffs. There are open parks, made by nature, and in them ferns and wild flowers and grass as high as your waist. The trees on the hillsides are largely spruce and the ozonic air of Alaska carries the sweet smell of the pines into your lungs.

The first body of water on the way is Bear lake. This is about a mile and a half long and a mile wide. It is filled with fish, and it is said the government intends to establish there a fish hatchery and experimental farm. The location is ideal. It is only six miles from Seward and is in the midst of a natural park surrounded by snowcapped mountains, on the sides of which hang glaciers of sapphire amidst forests of emerald. The place is now in the wilds. In the future it will have an automobile road into Seward, and one can then go back and forth in a quarter of an hour. That region is now known as Woodrow park: It has been named after the President. There is a roadhouse on the edge of the park, and near it is a clear rushing trout stream. The place is a picnic resort. Some of the Seward people have built bungalows there. It makes one think of a chautauqua or a campmeeting grounds.

Going off to the northward, you pass little homesteads which have been cut out of the woods. They are few and far between, and the patches of cultivation are kitchen gardens in size. At Mile 12 I saw an abandoned log cabin, and was told that it had been occupied last summer by some city chaps who had come there to hunt. They had expected to stay a week or 10 days, but they remained more than two months. Nevertheless, their actual cash outlay for food during that time was less than $10. They spent $5 for flour, potatoes and coffee, and the rest of their food was the fish, game and berries they found in the woods.

We stopped for a time at Kenai lake and then rode along its shores for four or five miles. The lake begins at Mile 19 and it winds about through the mountains for a length of 27 miles. It is a mile or so wide, and no one knows how deep. Soundings have been made to 1,350 feet below the surface and the bottom not reached. The scenery there reminds one of Switzerland. The mountains are snow-capped, and high up on the sides of the green, below the snow line, you can see the trails made by the mountain sheep. The lake is as clear as crystal, and it mirrors its surroundings.

A little farther on is Trail lake, which I should say is eight or ten miles in length, and which, like Kenai lake, is full of salmon trout, bass and grayling. The salmon-trout of Kenai are caught by the thousand and dried for dog feed. They sell for eight cents a pound.

It was at Mile 29 that I left the railroad and took horses to go across country to sunrise. At that place is Oscar Christiansen's roadhouse. Oscar is a wily Swede, who has a half dozen horses, which he rents out for all that the traffic will bear. He charged me $16 a day for two horses and a guide, and told me that I could pick up the guide on the way. I picked him up long after dark, and we had a terrible time finding the trails.

Before leaving I dined at the roadhouse. The meat was moose meat or Alaska beef, coked over the coals by a six-foot pioneer. His kitchen stove was a range made at Hamilton, Ohio, and in the living room adjoining were chairs and tables and a rosewood victrola, with several dozen records on top. There were flowers in the windows. Around the wall were spring beds. The stove of the living room was a section of hydraulic pipe, as big around as a flour barrel, with legs of gas pipe. It was long enough to take in a whole stick of cord wood.

Leaving the roadhouse, I started out through the forest and spent the better part of two days in getting to Sunrise. The horses were fairly good, but the saddles were excruciating. I am accustomed to riding. I cover about fifteen hundred miles every winter in the parks about Washington city, and usually ride 10 or 15 miles every day. I have an English saddle, and can be on a horse for hours without tiring. It was different in this ride across Kenai. Our horses were broadbacked Percherons, and the saddles were a high pommeled variety, so made that they threw one far to the front. It was like sitting on a sawbuck with ill-fitting stirrups. It brought an entire new set of muscles into play and gave me the sensations and pains of the man who takes a long ride for the first time. I found it impossible to go off a walk, and when we came to a mining camp, after 15 hours in the saddle, I was so stiff that I had to be lifted from the horse. The next day I walked part of the way and had to be litfed off and on to the horse whenever I rode.

During the journey we were lost. The guide failed to turn up as expected, and when he did so he took us along the sides of cliffs, over a trail where the forest fires had made it exceedingly dangerous, and where we had to jump the logs in the darkness, with no telling what might be on the opposite side. I slept the clock round after reaching Sunrise, and am now translating the notes I made on horseback during the trip.

I despair of making you see the wonderful beauties of the peninsula. The trip was through one little valley after another, with the grandest of mountains everywhere in sight. The valleys are from a half mile to three miles in width and are like great natural parks. They are often covered with woods, but the forest fires have cleared open spaces, and it is easy to see that the whole could be turned into farms. In going through the valley I wound my way along rushing streams, in which great red salmon were battling against the current, making their way over the rocks and through the debris of dead trees and floating brushwood. These salmon were the color of beefsteak, and they looked like streaks of raw meat flying along through the water. The streams were of the clearest crystal, and, here and there, they made waterfalls as they dashed down the hills.

In other parts of the journey I skirted beautiful lakes so clear that the mighty mountains above them, with their wonderful vegetation and curious outlines, were reflected as though in a looking glass. I wish I could have photographed the colors. They made me think of the paintings of the latest German art schools, where the pigment is laid on in great patches with such striking effects of light and shade.

The valleys of the peninsula seem to be wonderfully fertile. About 12 miles from the railway I passed through a natural park of spruce, cottonwood and birches, rising out of grass which in the open places reached to my shoulders. This grass was as green as that of the Nile valley, and where the forest fires had destroyed the trees it came through beds of fireweed, making vast sheets of green dusted with pink. Some of the fireweed is from six to eight feet in height. I have measured stalks here at Sunrise, that are nine feet from the ground to the topmost flowers. I saw many berries on the way across country. There were high and low bush cranberries of bright red, blueberries of a deep purple and salmonberries of a pale lemon color. There were wild flowers of different varities, and in places the woods were carpeted with stunted tree ferns eight or 10 inches high. In some places the forests are green, in others they are frosted silver and in others dead white. The green trees are alive, and the silver and white ones are dead or dying from forest fires. The dead forests are as picturesque as the live ones. The lacelike branches of the spruce then change to an ivory whiteness and they look like exquisite carvings.

And then the live things we saw on the journey. I already have spoken of the salmon. We could see the trout in the streams, and I am told that all are full of grayling and other fine fish. I met one man on the way who had stopped for an hour at the head of Trail lake and caught 27 trout, pulling them out as fast as he could throw the line in. I could have easily caught salmon and trout with my hands in the smaller streams.

Now and then during the journey I started up covies of grouse. Some of the birds were as big as a chicken. They ran along in front of my horse for hundreds of feet like so many turkeys. They did not seem to be much afraid and it was as though I were driving them. I saw also ptarmigan, and at a cabin at Mile 14, where I stopped for dinner, a miner cooked for me some ptarmigan he had just killed.

Later on I saw the tracks of brown bear here and there on the trail, and once or twice scared up porcupines which scuttled away through the grass. My guide told me to be careful not to ride over a porcupine, saying that the animal is sure to lame the horses, if stepped on. The porcupine shoots its quills into the flesh at such times, and if not pulled out at once the horse soon becomes unfit for travel. The "porky" will shoot its quills into a man if he stumbles upon it in walking, and if the quills are not pulled out they are liable to work their way through the flesh, traveling about like a needle that finds its way unbeknown into one's body.

The Kenai peninsula has some of the best moose pastures of Alaska. It has hundreds of moose and the moose are increasing in number notwithstanding the hunters who come here to shoot big game and carry home the antlers as trophies. It is no trouble to get deer or moose horns in this part of the world. I have seen moose antlers that measure 66 inches between the tips of the horns and have had myself photographed with them to show what a mighty nimrod I am. I will not say who killed the moose.

During my stay at Sunrise I have had plenty of fresh game to eat. We have had roast and broiled moose and caribou steak with wild cranberries on the side. Wild fowl is plentiful and there are excellent fish from Six Mile river and Turnagain Arm. Now and then bear meat is brought in, and at times one can get mountain sheep. The bear meat is not popular. It tastes like tough beef. The mountain sheep is the most delicious of all the game found in Alaska.

The most of the food used here comes from the wilds. It can be had for the taking and this makes the cost of living comparatively cheap. On my way north over the railway I rode with a miner who told me that he and his partner had fed well for two weeks on $1.80 worth of flour and bacon, in addition to the fish and game they had caught. During that time they covered about 25 square miles looking for gold, and nowhere were they unable to get ptarmigan and fresh mountain trout. I met them later on the trail. They had packs on their backs, and were moving along at the rate of four miles per hour. As I passed them they offered me a grouse for my supper, saying they had already killed 14, and had taken a big trout from Trail lake. This was enough meat for the two for a week and it was all caught within three hours after leaving the railway.

Where Machetes Are Made.

"Machete" has a fierce and foreign sound, sugestive of Moros, Philippine insurrections and Central American revolutions, but as a matter of fact most machetes are made in Bridgeport, Conn., and the American consul at Puerto Cortez, Honduras, asserts that these Yankee toad stabbers are the finest on the market.

Why Suffer From Migraine or Sick Headache?
Dr. J. J. Caldwell says that this exceedin distressing disease does not shorten li but does not appear to be curable. Suff ers from this affliction are condemned undergo the periodical attacks every f weeks until they are forty years of age, aft which the attacks are less frequent, a finally disappear entirely. Palliative me ures during the attack are all that it possible to suggest, while care in the die the best preventive measure. An attac may often be prevented by taking anti-kamnia tablets when the first sym toms appear, and one anti-kamnia tab every two hours during the attack shorte it, eases the pain and brings rest and qui Anti-kamnia tablets may be obtained all druggists. Ask for A-K Tablets. Th quickly relieve all Pain.

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Generous Offer To Tuberculos Sufferers of Trial of Europe' Remarkable Remedy, SANOSI
World's noted medical scientists—Docto Danelius, Sommerfeld, Wolff, Noel, Esse —declare SANOSIN the most effecti treatment for Pulmonary ailments yet di covered. Felix Wolff, Court Physician, D rector of the Sanitarium for Consumpti in Reiboldsgrun, Germany, says he has di carded all other remedies. SANOSIN h been officially recommended to the Berl Medical Association. Dr. C. W. A. Esse Amsterdam, Holland, declares it a "Mor obligation to make SANOSIN known to th whole human race." American suffere rich or poor, can use this remarkable ho treatment that has met with such phen enal success in Europe. SANOSIN does work by absorption of Germs—not an i jection. Produces calm, restful sleep wit out Morphium or similar deadening dru Brings almost immediate relief from coug ing, blood spitting and night sweats. SAN OSIN is proving a blessing to all suffer from Tuberculosis, Bronchitis, Asthma, C tarrhs, Whooping Cough, etc. Send FREE BOOKLET (with testimonials) e plaining this treatment and how a Tri can be made in your own home at o risk. Address SANOSIN, Dept. 105, Uni Bldg., Chicago.
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Your Bunion Can Be Cured Instant Relief Prove It At My Expense
Don't send me one cent—just let me prove it to you as I have done for 57,532 others in the last six months. I claim to have the only successful cure for bunions ever made and I want you to let me send you a treatment, FREE, entirely at my expense. I don't care how many so-called cures, or shields or pads you ever tried without success—I don't care how disgusted you feel with them all—you have not tried my cure, and I have such absolute confidence in it that I am going to send you a treatment absolutely FREE. It is a wonderful yet simple home treatment which relieves you almost instantly of all pain; it removes the cause of the bunion and thus the ugly deformity disappears—all this while you are wearing tighter shoes than ever. I know it will do all this and I want you to send for a treatment, FREE, at my expense, because I know you will then tell all your friends about it just as those 57,532 others are doing now. Write now, as this announcement may not appear in this paper again. Just send your name and address and treatment will be sent you promptly in plain sealed envelope.
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Pain Paint
Send 10c in stamps and we will mail you a Dollar of Wolcott's Pain Paint powders, with full directions to make sixty 25-cent bottles. Pain Paint relieves pain; Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia; cools the parts where applied. Superficial burns will not blister. Sold 40 years by agents.
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Are you one of those who used "606" or "914" and found it a failure? Have you been to Hot Springs and returned uncured? Have you taken the Mercury and Potash treatment and are you still suffering? Have you suffered from Blood Poison, Rheumatism, Malaria, Chronic Constipation, Eczema, Catarrh, Liver or Stomach Trouble, Enlarged Glands in Neck or Groin, or Scrofula without being benefited by any treatment? If so, write for our 100-page book FREE, showing how to obtain the results you are looking for. All correspondence confidential.
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Iron Is Greatest of All Strength Builders, Says Doctor
A Secret of the Great Endurance and Power of Athletes
Ordinary Nuxated Iron Will Make Delicate, Nervous, Rundown People 200 Per cent Stronger in Two Weeks' Time in Many Cases.
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Most people foolishly seem to think they are going to get renewed health and strength from some stimulating medicine, secret nostrum or narcotic drug, said Dr. Sauer, a well known specialist, who has studied widely in both this country and Europe, when, as a matter of fact, real and true strength can only come from the food you eat. But people often fail to get the strength out of their food because they haven't enough iron in their blood to enable it to change food into living matter. From their weakened, nervous condition they know something is wrong but they can't tell what, so they generally commence doctoring for stomach, liver or kidney trouble or symptoms of some other ailment caused by the lack of iron in the blood. This thing may go on for years, while the patient suffers untold agony. If you are not strong or well, you owe it to yourself to make the following test. See how long you can work or how far you can walk without becoming tired. Next take two five-grain tablets of ordinary nuxated iron three times per day after meals for two weeks. Then test your strength again and see for yourself how much you have gained. I have seen dozens of nervous, run-down people who were ailing all the while, double their strength and endurance and entirely get rid of all symptoms of dyspepsia, liver and other troubles in from ten to fourteen days' time simply by taking iron in the proper form. And this after they had in some cases been doctoring for months without obtaining any benefit. But don't take the old forms of reduced iron, iron acetate or tincture of iron simply to save a few cents. You must take iron in a form that can be easily absorbed and assimilated like nuxated iron if you want it to do you any good, otherwise it may prove worse than useless. Many an athlete or prize-fighter has won the day simply because he knew the secret of great strength and endurance and filled his blood with iron before he went into the affray, while many another has gone down to inglorious defeat simply for the lack of iron.
NOTE—Nuxated Iron recommended above by Dr. Sauer is not a patent medicine nor secret remedy, but one which is well known to druggists and whose iron constituents is widely prescribed by eminent physicians everywhere. Unlike the older inorganic iron products it is easily assimilated, does not injure the teeth, make them black, nor upset the stomach; on the contrary, it is a most potent remedy, in nearly all forms of indigestion, as well as for nervous, run-down conditions. The Manufacturers have such great confidence in Nuxated Iron that they offer to forfeit $100.00 to any charitable institution if they cannot take any man or woman under 60 who lacks iron and increase their strength 200 per cent or over in four weeks' time provided they have no serious organic trouble. They also offer to refund your money if it does not at least double your strength and endurance in ten days' time. It is dispensed by all druggists.—Advertisement.

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CRANOLENE Kills Itching Germ
No internal medicine will cure Eczema—Only by the application of Cranolene can the Eczema microbe be destroyed. You pay us no money until you say you are cured. Write today for Free supply.
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Show This to Some Unfortunate Eczema Sufferer
Mr. H. C. Atteberry, Lilac, Neb., writes: "I have used sample box of Cranolene. It has done me more good than anything I have ever used. Enclosed find $5 to pay for the good you've already done me."
Postal will bring you FREE what Mr. Atteberry gratefully paid $5.00 for.

WILL MOBILIZE U. S. INDUSTRIES

Government Experts Designated to Select Plants to Meet Possible Demands.

Washington, April 14.—The first practical step to place in operation President Wilson's scheme for mobilizing the nation's industrial resources for use in time of war was taken today when the government's most highly trained experts were designated to select the plants in various lines of industry which would prove available beyond question to meet a possible emergency demand by the United States government.

Decision to put the mobilization plan in working order was reached at a lengthy conference between members of the naval advisory board, Acting Secretary of Commerce Rogers, Director of Census Rogers and other officials. Invited to attend the conference also were Howard E. Coffin of Detroit, a prominent manufacturer; W. S. Gifford of New York, representative of the Bell Telephone Co., and Roy D. Chappin of Detroit, a large automobile manufacturer.

Director Rogers, aided by a large corps of field experts, has been given an important part in the task of recommending to the advisory board the plants most available for the purpose.

Officials said today that with the attractive inducement of government tracts being offered, the mobilizing plan will bring the strongest industrial establishments in the United States to aid in strengthening the country's defense plans.

WEEK IN WAR

SUNDAY, April 9.—Germany denies U-boat attacked the Sussex. Artillery duels rage on Dwina front. Germans in new attack gain near Haucourt.

MONDAY, April 10.—French evacuate Bethincourt, near Verdum. Turks claim British defeat at Felahie, in Mesopotamia. Germans bombard Schlock, on Dwina river.

TUESDAY, April 11.—Premier Asquith, in reply to German chancellor, says German menace to her neighbors must be overthrown. Battle for Trebizond commenced by Russians. Ten vessels, including three neutrals, sunk in day.

WEDNESDAY, April 12.—All day battle results in German check east and west of Meuse near Verdun. Allies seize new bases on Greek islands. Artillery actions on Isonzo river.

THURSDAY, April 13.—Four arrested in German plot to burn ship carrying supplies to allies. Germans used liquid fire at Verdun, but are repulsed. Turks cut banks of flooded Tigris to hinder British advance in Mesopotamia.

FRIDAY, April 14.—German artillery shells Le Mort Homme. Attack on British trenches in northern France repulsed. British government and American meat packers agree on settlement of seized cargoes worth $15,000,000.

SATURDAY, April 15.—British relief force in Mesopotamia drives back Turks on Tigris river. Lull in infantry fighting near Verdun as Germans gather men for attack. President Wilson prepares last warning for Germany in submarine controversy.

Mexican Bandits to Die.

Brownsville, Tex., April 14.—Jose Buenrostro and Melquiades Chapa, alleged Mexican bandits, were found guilty of murder here yesterday and sentenced to die. They were charged with killing A. L. Austin and his son, Charles Austin, at Sebastian, Cameron county, August 6, 1915. The two Austins were the first Americans killed in Mexican bandit raids last summer.

Wilson Backs Booth Fund.

Washington, April 14.—President Wilson yesterday telegraphed to Miss Evangeline Booth, commander of the Salvation army, endorsing a campaign to raise $500,000 for a memorial to her father, the founder of the army.

AMERICANS LOST TWO AT PARRAL

Gen. Pershing's Report Shows Battle Was Serious Attack by Carranzistas.

Washington, April 17.—President Wilson and Secretary Baker had before them today the first direct official information of the attack on American soldiers at Parral.

It was a report from Brig. Gen. Pershing, and while it relieved fears that the American cavalry force had been wiped out, it indicated the situation was far more serious that first reported. The report said that Carranza soldiers joined civilians in the attack. The casualties were two Americans killed and six wounded, 40 Mexican soldiers killed, one covilian wounded.

Major Frank Tompkins, whose M and K troops of the Thirteenth Cavalry were the Americans engaged, was slightly wounded in the breast.

Beginning as a mob demonstration against Tompkins' men, whom he had taken into Parral, the riot soon developed into definite military action, with Carranza soldiers led by their officers taking the aggressive.

The mob element practically entirely disappeared from the action when 300 Carranzistas of the garrison flanked the Americans out of a position they had taken behind a railroad embankment at the edge of the town.

From that time on Tompkins' men fought a rear-guard action nearly all the way to Santa Cruz, a village eight miles to the northeast.

Col. W. C. Brown came up at Santa Cruz with Major Young's squadron of the Tenth Cavalry, and late Wednesday night Major Robert L. Howze arrived from the north with his picked squadron.

Major Howze himself had a new series of actions to report.

From L. Borja south to near Santa Cruz he had fought several forces whom he took to be Villista bandits.

One of his men was killed and one wounded. His encounters also occurred Wednesday. He was unable to report whether or not any of the bandits was killed.

A message Col. Brown sent from Santa Cruz yesterday indicates that the attack of the Mexican soldiers and civilians was renewed Thursday evening.

Private advices received here today tended to confirm the report that the $2,000,000 American mining properties at Parral were completely destroyed several days before a deachment of American troops were attacked there. Merrill Scott, a mining engineer and son of Gen. Hugh L. Scott, chief of staff, who had been employed at Parral, has been reported safe on the border. He left Parral before the anti-American sentiment there culminated in the demolition of the mining properties, the advices stated.

GRAND FLEET AWAITS BATTLE AT KIRKWALL

Expects Germans to Make Air and Sea Attack.

New York, April 14.—The whereabouts of the grand home fleet of England was definitely located for the first time when the Scandinavian-American liner Frederick VIII. arrived here. Among the passengers on board was H. C. Evans of Des Moines, Ia., who said England's fleet consisting of one hundred warships, is lying at Kirkwall, Scotland.

Naval officers told Mr. Evans they expect a combined sea and air attack by Germany which will surpass any single conflict in the world's history. The British are fully prepared to meet it.

It is believed Germany will send out a great fleet of Zeppelins in advance of the warships. Then will come flotillas of submarines and cruisers and finally the first line battleships and dreadnaughts.

Nearly 600 bags of mail were seized on the Frederick VIII. by the British naval authorities.

IN PURSUIT OF VILLA

—Cesare in New York Sun.

MYSTERY WOMAN ASKS DIVORCE FROM THAW

St. Louis, April 13.—Suit for divorce was filed here yesterday against Harry Kendall Thaw by Mrs. Christina Thaw of St. Louis, who asked maintenance and the custody of their child. Lady Gwendolin Clemmons, 12 years old. Who the petitioner is could not be learned from her attorney, except that she is a native of Alton, has been living in St. Louis 12 years, is conducting a confectionery store here and supporting herself.

That they were married in Buffalo, N. Y., October 6, 1902, went to New York the next day, lived there at the Savoy Hotel in an apartment at 26 Houston street, and later at Eighth avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-eighth street; that, despite her pleadings, Thaw refused to establish a home for her and recognize her as his wife; that she left him and came to St. Louis December 2, 1903; that their child was born a month later, and that Thaw took it away and has kept it from her, are some of the incidents set forth in the petition.

The plaintiff further declares she suffered indignities at the hands of Thaw, that he would fly into violent rages and abuse her. She said he quarreled continually with her during their married life.

Her attorney says Thaw married her under the name of Harry Kendall Thaw Clemmons and they were married by a justice of the peace. He says Mrs. Thaw, from time to time, worked in families as a domestic, one of these being the Burchon family in One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street, New York. He also says that after the child was born Thaw's mother and the Countess of Yarmouth visited St. Louis and saw it.

AMERICA DRINKS NEARLY HALF OF WORLDS COFFEE

Wahington, April 15.—The American people, long known as the world's coffee drinkers, actually consume 40 per cent of the amount sold in the international markets, according to figures announced today by the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. More than one billion pounds of coffee came to this country last year.

Germany normally is second in coffee drinking, but the war cut off her imports last year and made France seconds, with receipts less than one-fourth as large as America's purchases. The entire United Kingdom consumes only one thirty-fifth the amount of coffee drunk in the United States.

The United States ranks third in tea drinking, with the United Kingdom first, and Russia second. One-fourth of all the cocoa produced in the world finds its way to the United States.

Coffee imports show that the approximate per capita consumption in the United States is 10 pounds; tea seven pounds, and cocoa one and two-thirds pounds.

Three-fourths of the coffee consumed in the United States comes from Brazil and nearly all the remainder from Latin-America. Japanese tea is the American favorite, supplying nearly one-half the amount consumed. The Dominican republic leads all countries as a seller of cocoa to the United States.

AMERICAN WOMAN SOLDIERS ADOPT TROUSERED UNIFORMS

NEW YORK, April 15.—American women soldiers will wear trousers as part of their uniforms if they follow the example set by the 200 members of the American Women's League for Self Defense. These women have been attending weekly drills here throughout the winter.

The style of uniform came up for vote last night and was the cause of animated discussion in which Mrs. J. Hungerford Millbank, head of the organization, asserted the suits worn by the women need not necessarily be uniform. She objected to trousers on the ground such a uniform would be opposed by husbands.

Others denounced dresses as "a curse and burden" to women and advised the women soldiers to get rid of them. "When your husbands go to the front," said one speaker, "you will have to guard your home against marauders. It will be a man's work and you canont do it in dresses."

The vote for trousers was carried by an overwhelming majority.

Refuses to Sell His Saloon to J. D.; Dies in Almshouse

Tarrytown, N. Y., April 17.—John Jacob Melin, who for years rejoiced that his saloon opposite the entrance of John D. Rockefeller's Poncantico Hills estate was a thorn in Mr. Rockefeller's side and refused to sell out to him, died Saturday a pauper in the almshouse. He was buried yesterday. He was 60 years old.

The same Swedish stubbornness that made him refuse liberal offers from Mr. Rockefeller for his ramshackle one-story saloon drove Melin to the almshouse, for finally Mr. Rockefeller virtually strangled all his business. The oil magnate bought all the property around the place, which included most of Briggsville, put his own tenants on it, and forbade their patronizing Melin.

Melin had conducted the Anchor, as his place was called, long before Mr. Rockefeller moved to Pocantico Hills, and refused to sell to him. Mr. Rockefeller tried the courts to get rid of the saloon at his doorstep, but to no purpose. Then the local W. C. T. U. started a crusade, but could not prove the Anchor was other than an orderly place.

"Yon D. make his money in ils," the Swede was wont to say. "Ay make mine in booze. Booze and ile don't mix, but my money bane not tainted. Yon D. don't have nuff money to buy me out."

Finally, however, he was not bought out, but forced out and eight years ago he had to sell the Anchor at auction. It went for $5,000 and a little later he sold his antique furniture too. Then Mr. Rockefeller got the saloon he had wanted so long after all Melin's fight to prevent it.

Melin tried to get work but was too old. His money dwindled and a year ago gave out entirely and he had to go to the almshouse.

Rheumatism

A Home Cure Given by One Who Had It

In the spring of 1893 I was attacked by Muscular and Inflammatory Rheumatism. I suffered as only those who have it know, for over three years. I tried remedy after remedy, and doctor after doctor, but such relief as I received was only temporary. Finally, I found a remedy that cured me completely, and it has never returned. I have given it to a number who were terribly afflicted and even bedridden with Rheumatism, and it effected a cure in every case.

I want every sufferer from any form of rheumatic trouble to try this marvelous healing power. Don't send a cent; simply fill out the coupon below and I will send it free to try. After you have used it and it has proven itself to be that long-looked-for means of curing your Rheumatism, you may send the price of it, one dollar, but, understand, I do not want your money unless you are perfectly satisfied to send it. Isn't that fair? Why suffer any longer when positive relief is thus offered you free? Don't delay. Write today.

FREE TRIAL COUPON.

Mark H. Jackson, 1042B, Gurney Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y.:
I accept your offer. Send to
....
....
....

Arms Orders to Be Spread.

Washington, April 14.—Small orders for war munitions are to be placed with manufacturers throughout the country by the naval consulting board in order to test the ability of private plants to turn out munitions in time of war. The board intends to lay a broad foundation for a system that would put the country in such a position that no war would find it unready to supply promptly all the war material the military forces possibly could need.

WORKS TRIES TO PROTECT HUGHES

Declares Use of His Name by Politicians Is Offensive to Justice.

Washington, April 12.—The use of Justice Hughes' name as a candidate for the Republican presidential nomination is offensive not only to him, but to the country as well, Senator Works, Republican of California, declared on the senate floor today. It should be resented both by the justice and by the people, he said.

"Partisan politics is ruthless in its demands and invades the most sacred precincts of the national government," said Senator Works. "It is seeking place and pelf and power wherever and whenever it can find entrance. Just now, it is attempting to invade the supreme court of the United States. It is presenting to a member of that body the greatest temptation that could be offered to an American citizen—to surrender his place on the bench and become a candidate for a political office.

Sould Be Resented.

"This attempt to bring the highest judicial tribunal of the country, or any member of it, into politics should be resented not only by the member to whom the tempting offer is made, but by the whole country. To my mind, it is of the gravest importance that that great tribunal should be separated absolutely and forever from politics, candidacy for office, or any interest in elections beyond that of the disinterested and patriotic and private citizen.

"If any member of the supreme court is tempted by the offer of a nomination as a candidate for the presidency of the United States and refuses the offer because he is a justice of the supreme court and for that reason cannot conscientiously accept a nomination to a political office or engage in politics, he will have rendered his country a great and lasting service.

Will Keep Memory Green.

"If he does that, one act of unselfish patriotism and devotion to the best interests of his country that has signally honored him, it will keep his memory green in the minds of his countrymen long after the politicians who have thus tempted him are forgotten. The use of his name as a candidate is an offense to him and to the country."

Senator Works' reference to the Hughes boom was made in the course of a speech on preparedness in which he attacked the Chamberlain army bill on ground it was neither necessary nor adequate.

Japs Could Kidnap Soldiers.

"If this bill should pass and the force it provides for be raised, what kind of defense would it provide for my own state or the Pacific coast?" he asked. "The portion that upon an equal division of the forces on the basis or area or population would be allotted to California would not furnish soldiers enough to defend one medium-sized city in the state. There are enough seasoned Japanese veterans in the state to kidnap and carry them off if we should have trouble with that country, of which I have no more fear than I have of war with Germany or Great Britain or any other country."

PORK? YES, BUT THEY WANT IT

House Committee Will Urge Passage of $30,000,000 Measure.

Washington, April 12.—A brand new congressional revolt against the administration confronted President Wilson today. This time congress wants what has been termed "pork" and some members are determined to have it, no matter what the President may say about it.

Within a few weeks the house will be presented with a public buildings bill, authorizing the construction of some $25,000,000 or $30,000,000 worth of federal buildings throughout the country. One month ago, the President made it clear he was flatly opposed to authorizing any public buildings in the present state of the nation's finances.

Predicts Bill's Passage.

Clark of Florida, chairman of the house public buildings committee, today made the statement that his committee would report a public building bill to the house within a short time. He further asserted he was convinced the house would pass such a measure despite the President's opposition.

"There has been no public buildings bill for three years," said Clark. "Both congress and the country at present believe something should be done to provide shelter and facilities for the branches of the government services in cities and towns throughout the country. The public buildings committee is now preparing a measure which will soon be submitted to the house. I believe it will pass without serious objection."

Plans Government Agency.

As a criticism to the "pork barrel" tactics, the committee plans a provision for a government agency to supervise all public buildings plans and appropriations. The plan will authorize a commission to have control of the erection of buildings and to see that the amount expended in any instance is justified by the population and postal receipts of the town or city the building is to serve.

FINDS MARSHALL GUILTY ON CHARGE OF CONTEMPT

Washington, April 14.—A house select committee today submitted a report pronouncing United States Attorney Marshall of New York guilty of contempt for criticizing a house subcommittee investigating impeachment charges against him by Representative Buchanan.

Chairman Moon informed the house he would request no action for at least two weeks in order to give Mr. Marshall opportunity to consider it.

More Supplies to Front.

El Paso, Tex., April 14.—Motor truck shipment of suplies from Columbus, N. M., to the Casas Grandes base continued yesterday, it was announced at the quartermaster's depot here.

THE LATEST MARKETS

Toledo, April 17.—There was a slightly weaker tone to the wheat market at the opening. Liverpool cables were reported unchanged to 3d lower on spot wheat. Cargoes were also weak with prices 9d down from Saturday. This was due to the freer offerings of Manitobas and the piling up of stocks in the United Kingdom.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	—Close— April 17.	April 15.
Cash	1.21½	1.21½	1.20¾	1.20¾	1.22
May	1.22	1.22	1.20¾	1.21¼	1.22¼
July	1.24¼	1.21¼	1.20¼	1.20½	1.21⅝
Corn—					
Cash	....	....	....	77¾	77¼
May	77⅛	77⅞	77	77⅝	77¼
July	78½	78⅞	78⅛	78⅞	78¾
Oats—					
Cash	....	....	....	47½	47½
May	47¾	48	47⅞	48	47⅞
July	45⅞	46	45⅞	45⅞	45¾
Clover Seed—					
Cash	10.10	10.10	9.95	9.95	10.10
April	9.30	9.30	9.20	9.20	9.30
Oct.	8.87½	8.90	8.87½	8.90	8.87½
Rye—					
No. 2	....	....	....	95	95½
Alsike—					
Cash	9.40	....	....	9.40	9.40
April	9.40	....	....	9.40	9.40
Timothy—					
Cash	3.50	....	....	3.50	3.50
April	3.50	....	....	3.50	3.50
CHICAGO.					
Wheat—					
May	1.15⅝	1.16⅝	1.13½	1.14⅝	1.15⅝
July	1.14⅛	1.15¼	1.12⅞	1.13⅝	1.14⅝
Sept.	1.11¾	1.12⅞	1.10¾	1.11⅝	1.12¼
Corn—					
May	75¼	76⅛	75⅛	75⅞	75⅝
July	76½	77⅛	76¼	76¾	76½
Sept.	76⅜	77	76⅜	76½	76¼
Oats—					
May	44⅞	45⅜	44¾	45¼	45
July	43	43½	42⅞	42⅞	43
Sept.	40	40⅛	39¾	39¾	40
CHICAGO PROVISIONS.					
Pork—					
May	23.10	....	....	23.00	23.07
July	22.92	....	....	23.00	23.00
Lard—					
May	11.75	....	....	11.70	11.72
July	11.90	....	....	11.85	11.90
Ribs—					
May	12.35	....	....	12.32	12.37
July	12.50	....	....	12.50	12.55
MINNEAPOLIS.					
Wheat—					
May	....	....	....	1.16⅝	1.17⅝
July	....	....	....	1.16⅝	1.17½
DULUTH.					
Wheat—					
May	....	....	....	1.16	1.17⅛
July	....	....	....	1.16⅞	1.18

TOLEDO PRODUCE

Butter, Eggs, and Cheese.

(Jobbing prices to trade.)

Butter—Fancy Elgin creamery, 1-lb. prints, 36½c; solid pack, 37c.

Process Butter—Per 20-lb. tubs, rolls and prints or in 10-lb. tubs, 30c; oleo, 18@22c.

Cheese—Choice Michigan, 19@19½c; York State, 21c; brick, 18½@19c; limburger, New York, 2 lbs., 20c; Wisconsin, 1 lb., 21c; block Swiss, 25c; domestic Swiss, 36c; imported 45c; Roquefort, 55c; Longhorns, 20c.

Eggs—Fresh, candled, 22c; strictly fresh, 23c.

Vegetables.

Beets—Per bu., 60c.
Beans—Green and Wax, $3.75@4.25 per hamper.
York State Cabbage—2c per pound.
California Celery—Large, per dozen, 75c.
Cauliflower—Per case, $2.75.
Hothouse Cukes—Per dozen, $1.60@1.70.
Lettuce—Leaf, 10@11c.
Cal. Iceberg Head Lettuce—$4.50.
Fancy Head Lettuce—$2.40 per hamper.
Mushrooms—50@60c pound.
Onions—Per 100-lb. sack, $2.50.
Parsley—Large bunches, per doz., 50c.
Florida Peas—$8.00 per box.
Pepper Mangoes—Per 4-qt. basket, 35c.
New Potatoes—Per bushel, $3.00@3.50.
Potatoes—$2.75 per sack.
New Bermuda Potatoes—$9.00 barrel.
Radishes—Round, breakfast, hothouse, 30c doz.; long, per doz., 20c.
Salsify—Home-grown, 45c.
Florida Tomatoes—Per 6-basket crate, $2.75.
Turnips—60c per bu.
Sweet Potatoes—Delaware, hamper, $1.25.
Shallots—Per doz., 40c.
Texas Bermuda Onions—Per crate, $1.50@1.75.
Texas White Onions, per crate, $2.25.
Rhubarb—60c per doz.
Cal. Asparagus—Case, $2.00@2.20.
Texas Spinach—Per bu., $2.25.
Cal. Peas—Per box, $3.00.

Dressed Meats and Poultry.

Dressed Hogs—Light, 11½@12c; heavy and rough, 10@11c.
Calves—11@12c.
Spring Lambs—Pelts on, 20@22c.
Fowls—Alive, 18½@19½c.
Turkeys—Alive, 22c.
Geese—Alive 15@16c.
Ducks—Alive, 18c.
Lambs—16@17c; sheep, 12@13c.
Steer Beef—Good, 12@13c; light, 11c; cow beef, extra good, 10@11c.
Heifers—11@12½c.
Bulls—9@11c.

Provisions.

Lard—12½c.
Fat Bacon—14½c.
Lean Bacon—21c.
Wide Bacon—6 to 8 lbs., 21c; 8 to 10 lbs., 17c.
Barrel Pork—Clear pork, $21.00; hams, sugar cured, 18c; shoulders, 13½c; luncheon sausage, 16c.
Fresh pork sausage, 13c; bologna, 13c; frankforters, 15c; garlic sausage, 13c; dried beef, inside, 22½c; knuckles, 19½c.

Fresh Fish.

Pickerel, No. 1, 10c; No. 2, 7c; saugers, No. 1, 6c; No. 2, 5c; carp, 4c; whitefish, 12c; gray bass, 3½c; perch, 6c; white bass, 6c.

PRODUCERS' PRICES.

Hay (by the load in market place)—Loose, prime timothy, No. 1, $20.00; No. 2, $19.00 up.
Corn on market—Ear, 100 lbs., $1.05.
Oats—51c.

Flour, Feed and Salt.

(Supplied by George T. Browning, 613 Monroe Street.)

Flour (retail price on market place)—Spring wheat, per bbl., $7.50; winter patent, $7.00@7.25 per bbl.; family flour, $6.25@6.50 per bbl.; graham flour, per cwt., $2.75@3.00.

Mill Feed (wholesale prices per ton)—Bran, $25.00@26.00; middlings, brown, $27.00@28.00; white middlings, $32.00@33.00; coarse meal, $1.85@2.00 per cwt.; chop feed, $32.00@33.00; old process meal, $35.00@37.00; union grades, $33.00@35.00; alfalfa, chop, $32.00.

Hay—Bale, $17.00@20.00.
Cotton Seed Meal—$36.00@37.00.
Straw (buying price)—Tight pressed, per ton, $6.00@7.00; loose, bale, 25c.
Corn—Shelled, bu., 90@95c; ear corn, $1.10@1.15 per 100 lbs.
Oats—50@55c per bu.
Corn Meal—New, kiln dried, 100 lbs., $2.00.
Salt—Michigan common, $1.35 per bbl.; Retsof packing, per ton, $8.00; 90c per bag; lump stock salt, $12.00 per ton.
Scratch Feed—100 pounds, $1.90@2.00; beef scrap, 100 lbs., $3.00@3.25; 60 per cent tankage, $2.80 per 100 lbs.

Hides.

Hides—No. 1, 15c; No. 2, 14c; bulls, 11½c; green calf, No. 1, 22c; No. 2, 20½c; kip, 20c; No. 2 kip, 19c; cured hides, No. 1, 17c; No. 2, 16; sheep pelts, $1.00@1.50; horse hides, $3.00@4.75.

Chicago Produce.

Chicago, April 18.—Butter—Receipts, 10,198 tubs; creamery, extra, 34c; extra firsts, 33½c; firsts, 32½@33c; packing stock, 24½@26c. Eggs—Receipts, 39,632 cases; current receipts, 19@20½c; ordinary firsts, 19½@20c; firsts, 20¼@20¾c; extra, 23@24c; checks, 17@17¼c; dirties, 18@18¼c. Live poultry—Turkeys, 18@19c; chickens, 18½c; springs, 20c; roosters, 12½c; geese, 10@13c; ducks, 16@18c. Potatoes—Receipts, 72 cars; Minnesota and Wisconsin, 75@87c.

New York Produce.

New York, April 18.—Flour squiet; spring patents, $6.10@6.40; winter patents, $5.75@6.00; winter straights, $5.60@5.75; Kansas straights, $5.75@5.90. Pork firm; mess, $24.50@25.00; family, $24.00@26.00; short clear, $22.00@25.00. Beef steady; mess, $17.50@18.00; family, $19.00@20.00. Lard steady; middle west, $12.00@12.10. Molasses steady; New Orleans, open kettle, 40@50c. Hay firm; No. 1, $1.35@1.40; No. 2, $1.25@1.30; No. 3, $1.00@1.05; shipping, 90@95c. Hides firm; Bogota, 33@34c; Central America, 33c.

Butter steadier; receipts 4,364; creamery, extras, (92 score), 36½c; creamery, (higher scoring), 37@37½c; firsts, 25½@36c; seconds, 34@35c. Eggs, steady; receipts 34,308. Fresh gathered, extras, 23¼@24c; regular packed, firsts, 20½@22c; seconds, 19½@20½c; nearby hennery whites, fine to fancy, 24½@25c; nearby hennery browns, 23½@24c. Cheese, steady; receipts 1,000; state, held, specials, 18½c; fresh, specials, 17c; do average run, 16½@16¾c; Wisconsin, twins, held, 18@18½c. Dressed poultry, steady; chickens, 17@30c; fowls, 17@22c; turkeys, 28@35c.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, April 18.—Hogs—Receipts, 49,000; weak; bulk, $9.85@9.95; lights, $9.50@10.00; mixed, $9.55@10.00; heavy, $9.40@9.95; roughs, $9.40@9.55; pigs, $7.40@9.20. Cattle—Receipts, 18,000; weak; native beef steers, $7.90@9.95; stockers and feeders, $5.85@8.55; cows and heifers, $4.00@9.10; calves, $7.25@10.50. Sheep—Receipts, 18,000; weak; wethers, $6.90@9.15; lambs, $7.65@11.65.

Buffalo Live Stock.

East Buffalo, N. Y., April 17.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,700; fairly active; prime steers, $9.50@10.00; shipping, $8.50@9.25; butchers, $7.25@9.00; heifers, $7.00@8.50; cows, $4.00@7.50; bulls, $5.25@7.75; stockers and feeders, $6.75@7.75; stock heifers, $6.00@6.75; fresh cows and springers active; $50@110. Veals—Receipts, 2,500; active and steady; $4.00@11.25. Hogs—Receipts, 13,000; active; heavy and mixed, $10.35@10.40; Yorkers, $9.75@10.35; pigs, $9.25@9.50; roughs, $9.25@9.40; stags, $6.50@7.75. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 10,000; active; wool lambs, $9.00@12.00; clipped lambs, $6.50@10.50; yearlings, $6.00@9.00; wethers, $8.25@8.50; ewes, $4.00@7.75; sheep, mixed, $8.00@8.25.

Pittsburgh Live Stock.

Pittsburgh, Pa., April 17.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,300; higher; top, $9.75. Hogs—Receipts, 600; steady; mediums, prime heavies, heavy mixed and heavy Yorkers, $10.20@10.25; light Yorkers, $9.60@9.75; pigs, $9.00@9.25; roughs, $7.00@9.25. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 6,000; steady; top sheep, $8.00; top lambs, $10.00. Calves—Receipts, 1,200; steady; good to choice veals, $11.25.

Cleveland Live Stock.

Cleveland, April 17.—Receipts of hogs, 3,700; Yorkers, $10.00@10.15; bulk sold at $10.15; pigs, $9.00@9.25; stags, $7.50. Cattle strong; top, $9.25. Clipped sheep steady; top, $9.00; clipped lambs steady; top, $9.75. Calves strong; top, $11.00.

GOMPERS DENIES COST OF LIVING INCREASES

Says U. S. Is Most Prosperous Nation in History.

Washington, April 12.—President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor denied before a house committee that living expenses have increased 15 per cent in the United States during the last 10 years, while wages had not advanced proportionately.

"In the last 12 years," he said, "wages, hours of employment and conditions of labor have improved in the United States beyond any other period of any people in the history of the world. The price trend of essentials since 1870 have been downward.

"We have enlarged what we call the essentials of life in the last 30 years so that there is no comparison between what the cost of them was and what it is today."

Denies 3,000 British Loss.

London, April 14.—Lieut. Gen. Sir Percy Lake, commander of the British forces in Mesopotamia, states in a report received here today that the number of British troops killed or wounded in the attack on the Turkish positions at Sannayyat April 9 was much below the figure, 3,000, given in the Turkish official statement of April 11.

60 ZEPPELINS READY SOON TO RAID BRITAIN

Brockenhurst, April 17.—Lord Montagu, speaking here, said: "Germany has 60 Zeppelins which by May 30 will be available for use on England."

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YOUR HEART

Does it Flutter, Palpitate or Skip Beats? Have you Shortness of Breath, Tenderness, Numbness, or Pain in left side, Dizziness, Fainting Spells, Spots before eyes, Sudden Starting in sleep, Nervousness, Hungry or Weak Spells, Oppressed Feeling in chest, Choking Sensation in throat, Painful to lie on left side, Sinking or Smothering Sensation, Difficult Breathing, Heart Dropsy, Swelling of feet or ankles, or Neuralgia around heart? If you have one or more of the above symptoms, don't fail to use **Dr. Kinsman's Heart Tablets.** Not a secret medicine. It is said that one person out of every four has a weak heart. Probably three-fourths of these do not know it, and hundreds wrongfully treat themselves for the **Stomach, Lungs, Kidneys or Nerves.** Don't take any chances when **Dr. Kinsman's Heart Tablets** are within your reach. More than 1000 endorsements furnished.

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SWOLLEN VEINS are promptly relieved with inexpensive home treatment. It removes the pain, swelling, tiredness and disease. Full particulars on receipt of stamp. **W. F. Young, P. D. F., 127 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.**

CHINESE IN FEAR OF INTERVENTION

Government Urges Revolutionary Leaders to Terminate Hostilities.

Peking, April 14.—Telegrams have been dispatched by the Chinese government to the revolutionary leaders urging that hostilities be brought to an end and in order to prevent foreign intervention.

Three leaders of the revolutionary forces in Kwang-Tung province were assassinated and several others were wounded at a military conference in Canton, capital of the province. The men killed were Ton Shou-Kuei, who was attending the conference as the representative of Lung Chi-Kuang, govrnor of the province; Wang Kuang-Ling, chief of police, and Tong Kok-Tun.

The governor of Kiang-Si province has officially declared his independence of the administration of President Yuan Shi Kai.

Kiang-Si is one of the southern provinces of China. It has an area of about 72,000 square miles and a population of about 20,000,000. The capital is Nan-Chang.

Chinese newspapers express alarm concerning the reported Russo-Japanese treaty which is said to grant Japan control in far eastern affairs. The journals say Russia's need of war materials doubtless brought about the reported agreement.

Every square mile of sea is estimated to contain about 120,000,000 fish.

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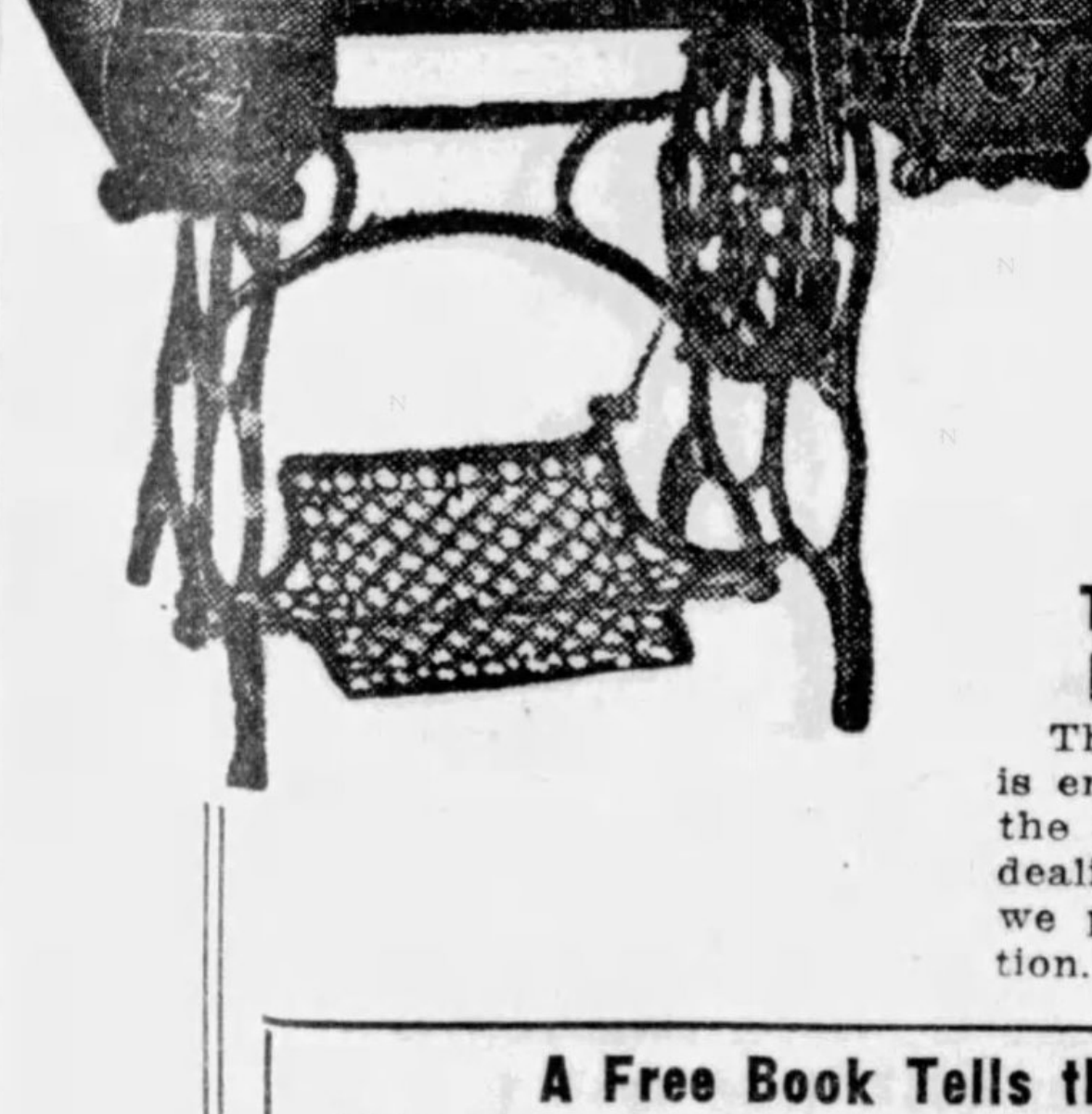

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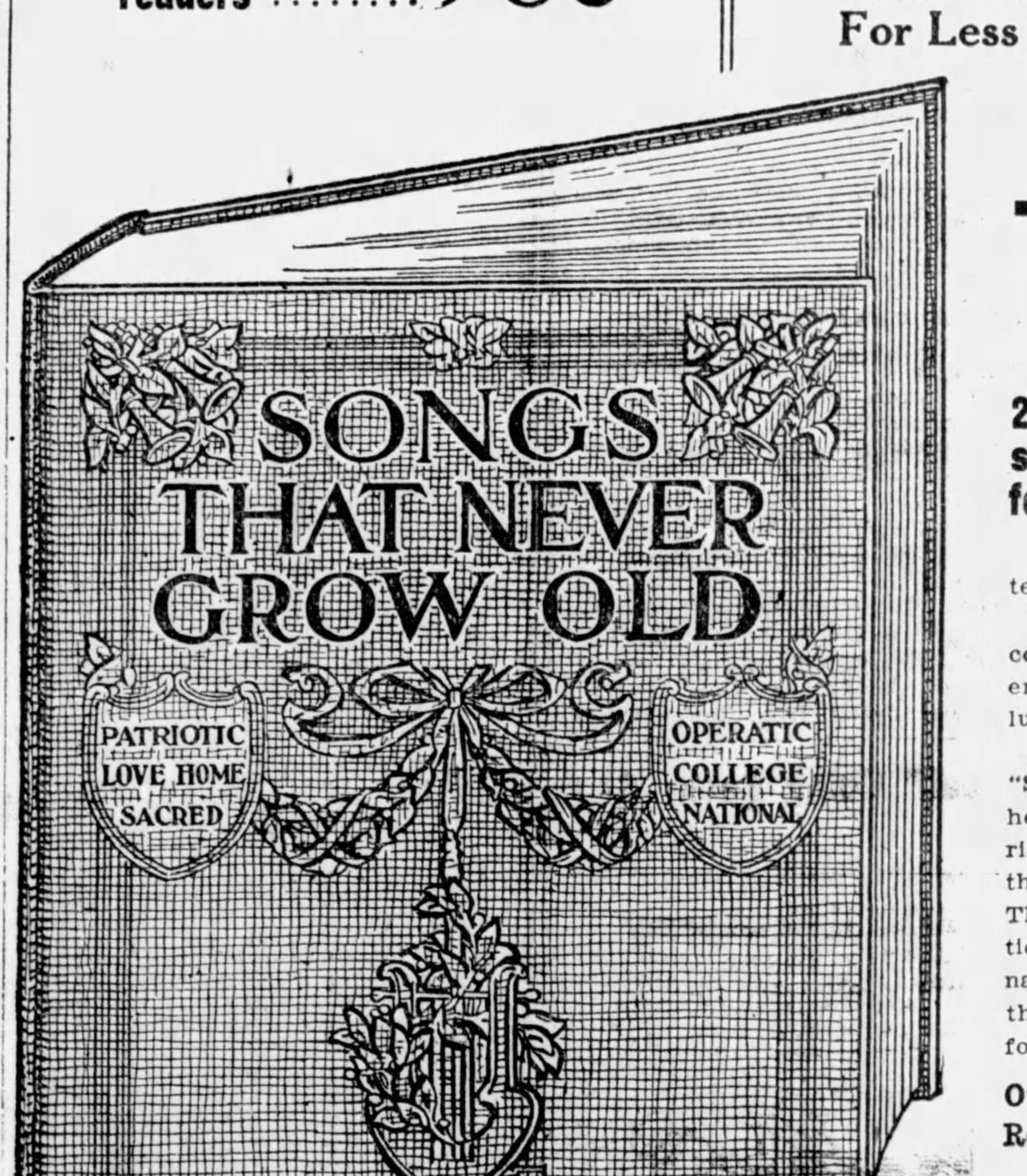

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Weekly Blade Shopping Bureau, Toledo, Ohio.

HALT VILLA HUNT; SEE OPPOSITION

Officials Have Expedition at Standstill, While Reports of Attacks by Carranzistas Are Received.

Washingon, April 18.—Sharp criticism of the Carranza forces encountered in Mexico, was brought before the cabinet meeting today.

It was contained in the official report of Gen. Pershing, commander of the punitive expedition. These reports are withheld by the government because of the fear that to make them public at this time might seriously embarrass the Mexican operations. However, it is understood that Gen. Pershing emphatically denied that at any time the Carranzista commanders have co-operated with him in his chase for Villa and that he also has reason to believe that they have done everything possible to embarrass the movements of the American forces.

Recall in Abeyance.

The cabinet canvassed the entire Mexican situation at length. The question of the recall of the American expeditionary forces, however, will be held in abeyance pending the identification of the body supposed to be that of Villa now being taken to Chihuahua City.

From the state department the President and the cabinet received an outline of the diplomatic steps taken or contemplated since the Carranza government urged the withdrawal of American troops.

A decision as to what course now to pursue is to be reached between the military and diplomatic aspects of the situation.

Gen. Funston's dispatches came last night and are the fullest discussion of his problem he yet has submitted. They contain no mention of the reported death of Villa. That was the only hint of their contents Secretary Baker would reveal. The substance of the messages, the secretary said, was beyond the realm of public discussion at this time.

It is understood that the reports show Gen. Pershing's men to be south now of the fartherest southern point at which Villa's trail has been even indefinitely located. The pursuit apparently is swinging westward into the more mountainous regions.

Taken Off Train and Shot.

Laredo, Tex., April 15.—Juan Amario, a correspondent of a Laredo Mexican newspaper, recently arrested in Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, on a charge of writing anti-Carrancista articles, was taken from a train between Villadano and Lampazo and shot, according to seemingly reliable information received here yesterday. Amario was being taken to Queretaro for trial when the killing took place, the report said.

Royalty Prays for Peace.

Paris, April 14.—Sixteen members of the Austrian imperial family, including Archduchess Zita, wife of Archduks Charles Francis, heir to the throne; Archduchess Maria Theresa, wife of Archduke Karl Stephen, and Archduchess Leopold Salvator, with seven sons, took part in a pilgrimage, headed by Cardinal Piffi, archbishop of Vienna, to the sanctuary of the Madonna of Zeil, to implore peace, according to a special dispatch from Rome.

Harvard Man Killed in War.

Cambridge, Mass., April 15.—The death of Julian A. Lathrop, of Newhope, Pa., a Harvard undergraduate, who left college at midyear to join the American ambulance corps in France, was reported to classmates yesterday. He died "while on field duty, from the effects of a wound received when transferring wounded to a relief hospital under heavy fire," the message said.

Diplomats Coming Home.

Liverpool, April 15.—Among the Americans sailing for home on the American liner St. Louis were Thomas Nelson Page, United States ambassador to Italy; Mrs. Page, Theodore Marburg, former United States minister to Belgium; Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Marburg, Jr., of London, and Baltimore, and J. Davidson, the sculptor.

U. S. HAS GOODS ON THE GERMANS

President Said to Be Convinced Pledges Have Been Violated Ruthlessly.

Germany's denial of any responsibility for the attack on the channel steamer Sussex was the cause of much discussion between President Wilson and his cabinet last week. Germany contended that the United States had no grievance against the Berlin government in regard to the recent disasters to steamers in the war zone which have been attributed to German submarines. Germany says she has agreed not to torpedo passenger ships in the war zone out of deference to the United States and is faithfully observing assurances in that respect. The submarine commander reported to his government that he attacked a minelayer at the time and place where the Sussex was attacked. His description of the torpedoing was similar to the manner in which the Sussex was attacked.

Washington, April 17.—"The information of the United States which proves, the President and his advisers believe, that Germany's promises and pledges that submarine warfare will be conducted in accordance with international law have been ruthlessly violated, is complete.

"The American note is ready with the exception of the final polishing now being given it by President Wilson. It states the issue in explicit terms, and makes it plain this government will no longer be satisfied with pleas 'in abatement' or promises of good faith.

Issue Squarely Up to Berlin.

"The issue is placed squarely before Germany. If that government insists its last note to the United States is an exact statement of the facts and it intends continuing its present campaign, a diplomatic break cannot be avoided. It now is up to the Kaiser's government."

This was today's position in the submarine controversy as outlined by the White House officials. The situation could hardly be more grave. The only lightening of the clouds is the reiteration in press dispatches from Berlin that the German government is ready to make concessions to "meet the views of the United States."

But these concessions must be more than mere form, officials say. They must be assurances that cannot be violated by individuals, otherwise the existing friendly relations between the two governments are certain to be interrupted.

The only changes made in the note, officials say, as the result of the confidential communications sent to President Wilson by Ambassador Gerard have been the elimination of a phrase and the transpositions of several sentences. The note still charges that German good faith is under serious question as the result of the action of German submarine commanders and it recites the details of the various instances which the administration holds proves beyond reasonable doubt that unarmed merchant ships have been sunk without warning.

Kaiser Feels Out Gerard.

That Germany has made suggestions to this government through Ambassador Gerard regarding the submarine cases is known. The suggestions, however, are held confidential and neither at the White House nor the state department will they be discussed. The natural assumption, of course, is that the German government is making every effort to prevent a crisis being forced. Press dispatches from Berlin all agree on this, it being asserted as a fact that Germany will assume responsibility for the Sussex torpedoing if the evidence in the United States is as conclusive as President Wilson and his advisers are understood to consider it.

The members of the senate and house foreign relations committees were today waiting word from President Wilson as to when he wanted them to discuss the situation. It was expected that an engagement would be made for late this afternoon or tonight, but that was up to the President and he had not definitely approved the completed text of the communication prepared by Secretary Lansing.

BLAKELOCK OUT OF ASYLUM AT 70, FAMOUS

Artist Is Given Cottage and Will Paint Again.

New York, April 12.—Ralph Albert Blakelock, who as a struggling artist became broken in body and mind 17 years ago and was sent to the Middletown state hospital for the insane, was freed yesterday at the age of 70 years. He returned here to view the paintings he was forced to sell for a pittance, but which had since been acclaimed by experts the country over as representative of the finest in American art.

His Moonlight was recently sold to the Toledo Museum of Art for $20,000, up to that time a record price for an American picture.

Blakelock, who went away with scarcely a belonging, came back an honored member of the National Academy of Design.

Plans have been made by a number of prominent artists, it was said, to care for Blakelock, his wife, daughter and a son who was born on the night the painter was taken to the asylum. He is to be provided with a cottage near this city, where he may devote the remainder of his life to art.

HOUSE BILL TO CREATE NEW CABINET POSITION

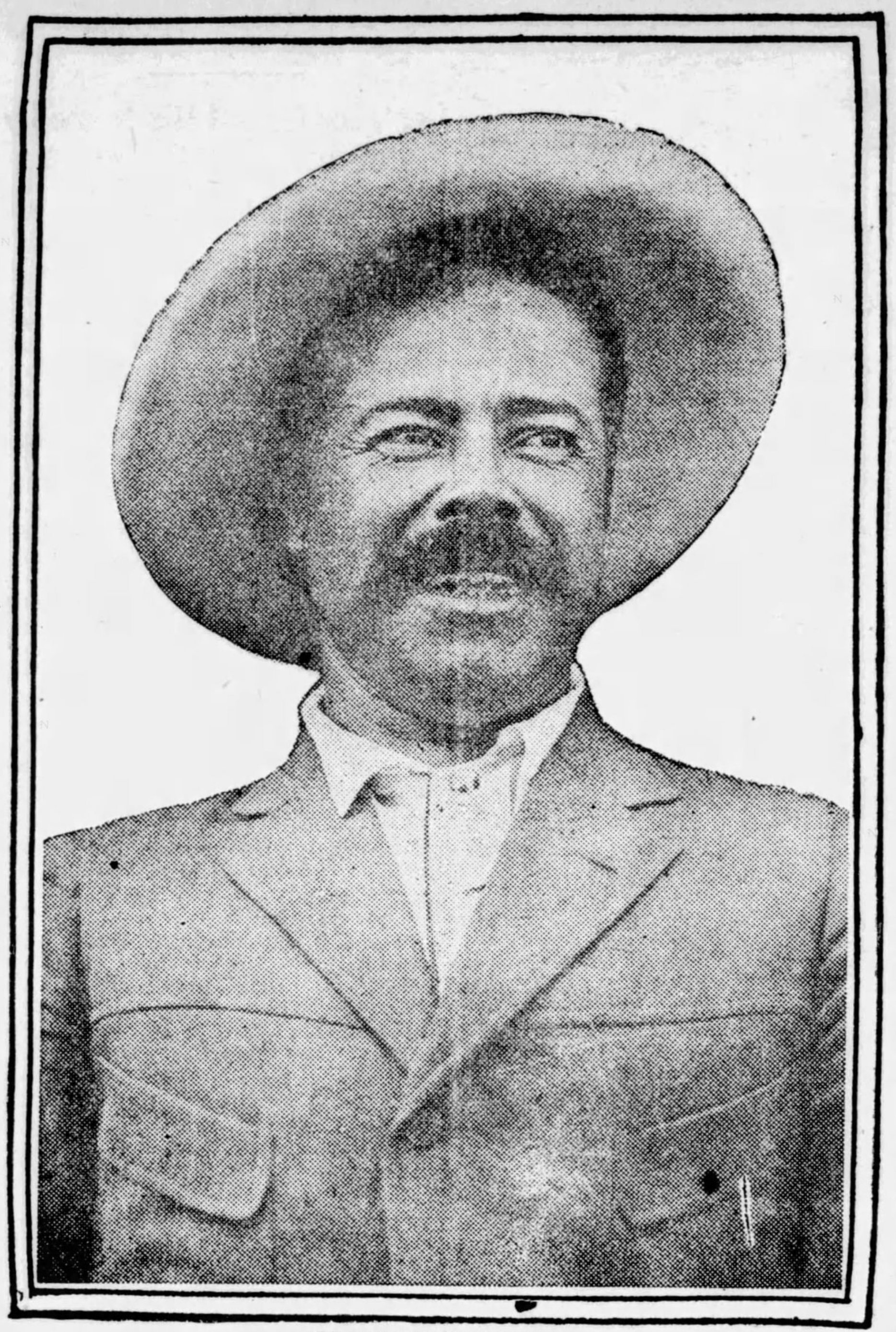
Expected to Pass Measure for Aviation Portfolio.

Washington, April 17.—The house committee on military affairs is expected to report favorably on a bill which would create a new cabinet position and, in the opinion of many, furnish a real start to aviation with the same control over military work in the air that is now exercised by the war department in their respective fields.

Representative Charles Lieb of the First Indiana district, father of the bill, is receiving the enthusiastic support of the Aero Club of America.

The bill would establish a department with a secretary holding a cabinet portfolio, as assistant and other office aids, a bureau of land operations, a bureau of naval operations, a bureau of signal corps, another of construction and others of research, motor power, instruction and personnel.

REPORT OF BANDIT'S DEATH THOUGHT IN WASHINGTON TO BE CARRANZA TRICK



FRANCISCO VILLA.

SENORA VILLA.

This, the first photograph since she fled from Mexico to the safe asylum of the United States, shows Senora Juana Torres de Villa, wife of the Mexican bandit-general. Senora Villa and her baby await the Mexican's return in Los Angeles, Cal.

HARDEN SEES THE WAR END IN FALL

Declares Capture of Verdun Is Not Vital to German Cause.

Paris, April 17.—Maximilian Harden, the eminent German editor and lecturer, is quoted here as having made recently the following statement:

"In his recent speech Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg did not show that he expected Verdun to be taken before Easter. I do not believe that the capture of the fortress, if we take it, would be very important. If it were to fall next month the French people would already have had time to accept its loss philosophically and the commander-in-chief would be able to fortify the positions between Verdun and Paris.

"The chancellor is to be praised for stating that Belgium will be evacuated in exchange for adequate guarantees because, **if in this war with our enemies—we are expecting the end to come before the end of the third autumn—luck should turn against us for some days nobody could pretend that it was fear that made us evacuate Belgium after such a declaration by the only responsible man in the empire.**

"The chancellor was also right in not stating clearly his demands on England and France. He could not without exposing himself to ferocious mockery, say that Germany would demand money and territory from the English, who have not yet been directly hit anywhere by the war, or from the French, who are far from being vanquished.

"The chancellor's statement about Poland is unsatisfactory. An independent Poland, with the Grand Duchy of Warsaw, under the scepter of the Hollenzollerns, would be more dangerous for the German confederation than Serbia ever was for the possessors of Bosnia and Croatia.

"How would the other German states feel if, alone among the leaders in this war the Prussian royal house were to increase its territories? Whoever tears Poland from Russia will wound her deeply, but he will soon realize that he has really strengthened her and he will have another Alsace-Lorraine, an irredentist Russia, another cause for war in northern Europe."

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WASHINGTON TO DEMAND PROOF OF VILLA DEATH

Officials Inclined to Believe Report a Ruse and Hold Action Until Americans Identify Body.

Francisco Villa, Mexican bandit, was reported as having died from his wounds according to dispatches on April 16. Villa was reported dead last week but there was no confirmation of the story, many authorities thinking that the story was spread by the bandit leader himself in order to throw his American pursuers off the trail. The latest report of his death gave as the cause wounds received in a battle with Americans.

Washington, April 17.—Washington officialdom today utterly discredited the reports from Carranza sources that Francisco Villa is dead and that his body is being taken to Chihuahua City today to be exhibited in proof of that fact.

Not a single confirmatory report of the Mexican claim had been reported to the state department and officials said that they believed the report was erroneous. It was said at the Mexican embassy that details are still being awaited. All officials there knew was what had been carried in the press dispatches and brief reports along the same line from reports at Mexico City and Juarez.

It was said that before the government accepts the reported death of Villa as true, it will insist on an identification of the body by Consular Agent George C. Carrothers and Consul Letcher, both of whom have been very intimate with the bandit chief.

Villa's body was to have reached Chihuahua City by special train some time last night, but American Consul Letcher has not even forwarded the rumors as to Villa's death, which must be circulating there.

Betrayed by Colonel.

A point upon which the greatest emphasis is laid is: Nothing positive has been known of Villa since the battle of Guerrero, at which time reports of his being wounded were accepted by General Pershing and other American officers. If he had continued south, as was assumed, he must by this time have reached Torreon or Durango City, in which event some news of his movements would almost positively have become known.

Only one message was received in Juarez giving any details of the supposed finding of Villa's body. This message was unofficial and was sent to a private individual. According to it, Villa's death and burial were betrayed by a former colonel of the bandit band who agreed to show his captors Villa's grave in return for his life. He led a detachment of Carranza soldiers, under the command of Colonel Cavazos, to San Francisco Boria, a small town 30 miles south of Cusibuirishica, with which it is connected by a vague and deserted trail.

Exhume Body of Bandit.

Near this lonely spot the Carranza soldiers are said to have exhumed the body of the bandit. One leg is said to have been swollen to enormous size and to be in such a gangrenous condition that there was no doubt as to the cause of death.

The only information reaching here in addition to the press dispatches early today was the Mexican reports transmitted to Gen. Funston and El Paso agents of the state department. Consul Letcher at Chihuahua has been ordered to view the body said to be en route to that city and orders have been issued that the identification for the United States government must be absolute and authentic in every way. In this connection, Gen. Scott, chief of the general staff and the one American soldier who knows Villa best, said today that his identification can be made, no matter how badly the body is mutilated.

"Villa has so many well-known physical characteristics that it would be impossible to substitute another body for his," said the general. If it is Villa that is dead, it will be easy to determine it."

Hangs on Word "If."

Officials said that if Villa is dead, the American expedition will be recalled immediately. If he is not, the pursuit will be continued, while the state department takes up with Carranza the questions raised by him of limiting the character of the punitive expedition and fixing a time limit for the recall of the troops.

Although the state department authorizes the statement that American troops will be withdrawn from Mexico immediately if Pancho Villa is dead, the whole situation hinges on the little word "if."

For more than a week now, the Carranzistas have been persistent in circulating accounts of their prowess, all calculated, in the opinion of those at the war department, to back up the request for the withdrawal of the American forces from Mexico, made in Gen. Carranza's name a few days ago. In the view of many officials who have been checking up these Carranza reports with subsequent developments, the report of Villa's death is but a natural sequel to the advices which lately have been coming out of Mexico.

One official at the war department pointed out that the original Carranza account of the attempted massacre of the American forces at Parral was completely at variance with the accounts later received from other sources.

Carranza, in reporting the battle at Parral, laid the blame altogether on the American forces for entering the town, and in the same breath urged Senor Arredondo, Mexican ambassador designated here, to use every argument to persuade the American government to withdraw the troops. Then came subsequent reports that the Americans merely went into Parral unarmed to purchase supplies and that they went in with the approval of the Carranza commander there, only to be turned down.

State and war department officials refused to comment today on General Pershing's report of the Parral fight, which is much different from the version transmitted by Gen. Carranza to support his suggestion that American troops be withdrawn. The American report shows that Carranza troops not only joined in the attack upon the little detachment of Americans, but followed them several miles as they withdrew to avoid a clash. The majority of the Mexicans killed are reported by Gen. Pershing to have been Carranza soldiers, one of whom was an officer.

It was indicated at the state department that further details would be sought from American officers before a reply would be sent to Gen. Carranza. Secretary Lansing planned originally to deal with the Parral incident as a separate question and not in reply to the note suggesting the recall of the American expedition.

The reply to the Carranza proposal for withdrawal was still in preparation today. It will outline the terms under which the United States will discuss the withdrawal of its forces, and until report of Villa's death has been confirmed, no change in the proram will be made.

It was reasserted today that should the body be identified as that of Villa, the expedition would come out of Mexico at once. No orders have yet been sent to Consul Lechter or Gen. Pershing, however, as to the identification to be required.

None will go forward until these officials transmit some report.

FRENCH RESTING AFTER ADVANCE

Hold Their Infantry in Check Following Forward Drive at Verdun.

London, April 17.—After temporarily assuming the aggressive in the Verdun battle, launching attacks in the Douaumont-Vaux region, which are declared to have gained them some ground, the French yesterday and last night held their infantry in check. Neither was there any move by the German infantry arm, according to this afternoon's Paris bulletin.

Apparently a new movement of some importance is preparing west of the Meuse. Heavy bombardment of the French positions in the Avocourt region and along the line for some distance northeast, including the dead man's hill sector, has been mentioned in several recent official statements by the French war office, and similar artillery activity is again recorded today.

Although Rome has reported heavy fighting on the Austro Italian front, with successes for the Italians, the current headquarters statement from Vienna mentions only small engagements and records no changes of territory in consequence.

Riotous demonstrations occurred in Athens when an attempt was made to break up a meeting of adherents of former Premier Venizelos, supporter of the entente cause. One report says several shots were fired and that a number of the former premier's followers were arrested.

French airmen are showing great activity in bombarding positions back of the German lines, attacking railroad stations and factories. The French war office also reports that "a vessel of the enemy" was struck in the North sea by bombs dropped from a French armed aeroplane.

There have been two recent raids by French airmen north of Salonika, Bulgarian forces at Strumitsa station being bombarded by one squadron and German positions at Bogdantze by another.

German aviation feats reported today include the bringing down of two hostile aeroplanes, one of which fell victim to First Lieut. Barthold, another German airman who is piling up a record, this being the fifth machine he has forced to earth.

CLASSIFIED OPPORTUNITIES

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Wanted—Young men as railway mail clerks; $75.00 month; sample examination questions free. Franklin Institute, Dept. J-27, Richester, N. Y.

I made $50,000 in five years with a mail order business; began with $5. Send for free booklet. Tells how. Heacock, box 668, Lockport, N. Y.

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A rare opportunity; comfortable living; home sewing; plain clothes seams; any sewing machine; steady; no canvassing; no triflers wanted; samples 10c; returned if not satisfactory. Home Sewers Co., Jobbers Sewing, Tel, Rehoboth, Del.

Ladies to sew at home for a large Phila. firm; good pay; nice work; no canvassing; send stamped envelope for prices paid. Universal Co., Dept. 25, Walnut st., Phila., Pa.

Five bright, capable ladies to travel, demonstrate and sell dealers; $25 to $50 per week; railroad fare paid. Goodrich Drug Company, Dept. 61, Omaha, Neb.

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Men and women wanted for U. S. government life jobs; $65.00 to $150.00 month; vacations with full pay; no layoffs; short hours; common education sufficient; "pull" unnecessary. Write immediately for free list of positions now obtainable, Franklin Institute, Dept. J-31, Rochester, N. Y.

Men wanted to become auto chauffeurs; $18 to $50 week; earn while learning. Sample lessons free. Franklin Institute, Dept. K-817, Rochester, N. Y.

AGENTS.

Agents—Steady income, large manufacturer of handkerchiefs and dress goods, etc., wishes representative in each locality; factory to consumer; big profits, honest goods; whole or spare time; credit given. Send for particulars, Freeport Mfg. Co., 40 Main st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Men and women can earn $20 to $40 per month during spare time by distributing our free order books. No selling, no canvassing; no money or experience needed. Sample order book free. Write today. Kenmore Mfg. Co., 341 Bromide Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Men of ideas and inventive ability should write for new "Lists of Needed Inventions" patent buyers and "How to Get Your Patent and Your Money." Advice free. Randolph & Co., Patent Attorneys, Dept. 57, Wash., D. C.

SALESMEN.

Salesmen Wanted—Men who can sell things—A salesman from Iowa writes: "Sold three orders today, made $22.60. My carfare and dinner was $2.60. How is that for a green man's first day—selling paints, lubricating and automobile oils and groceries. F. Hitchcock Hill Co., Chicago.

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Wanted—Farms and ranches. Owners send description. We have cash buyers on hand. Don't pay commission. Write Up-to-Date Realty Exchange, La Salle, Ill.

Wanted to hear from owner of a good farm for sale. Send description and cash price. R. G. List, Minneapolis, Minn.

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Superior day old chicks. Tested layers. Good, sturdy, pure blood stock. Rocks, Reds, Leghorns, Orpingtons, Wyandottes. Free catalog. Tiffin Poultry Farms & Hatchery, Dept. 11, Tiffin, Ohio.

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I pay 25c each for Lincoln pennie and Buffalo nickels, several dates. Complete coin list 10c. Conrad, 231-C, Altoona, Pa.

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John S. May, A 101 New York Life Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.

GREAT LAKES SHIPPING TO BREAK ALL RECORDS

Assistant Secretary of Commerce Completes Tour.

Washington, April 12.—Assistant Seretary Sweet of the department of commerce, back today from a tour of Great Lakes ports, declared that the shipping season soon to open would break all records for goods carried. "Vessels out of commission for the last two or three years have been fitted up for service," he said. "Many vessels are loaded now ready to start.

Mr. Sweet conferred with fleet owners and labor leaders to determine **if there would be enough seamen to man Great Lakes ships this year. Today he said he could not say yet whether there was a sufficient number.**

DOCTOR RUNS DOWN THE GERM THAT CAUSES COLDS

Finds Little Joker That Makes the Trouble.

Boston, April 17.—The infecting agent which causes common colds has been run down by George B. Foster, Jr., captain in the United States army medical corps, after five months of experimental work at the Harvard Medical school.

Soldiers volunteered from the local forts have enabled him to produce violent colds by placing a few drops of the filtered virus in the noses of healthy men without colds.

The experiments have determined that sneezing by one infected with a cold is certain to spread the disease. The virus grows best in the absence of oxygen.

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Though we trebled our production, the demand kept up all winter and consumed our output.

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